The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,834.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah .... 21st & 4th
,, Kurrachee	,, Bushire ....
,, Guadur	,, Linga ......
,, Muscut	,, Bunder Abbas.
,, Bunder Abbas.	,, Muscut ......
,, Linga	,, Guadur .....
,, Bushire	,, Kurrachee ....
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ....

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above on MONDAY 17th February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 4th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 27th.
,, Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

STEAM FERRIES

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. "Martaban," 610 tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY the 8th February at noon, for Cochin, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Cochin. Returning to Bombay, about 2 th.

FOR SALE.—The first class Iron Ship "Compta" 1,009 tons, built in 1864, and classed A 1 / 4. She is chartered to Government for six months certain from 13th November 1867 at Rs. 11 per ton a month.

Offers will be received by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to the Liquidators of the Iron ship Co. Limited.

Bombay, 31st January 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "THUNDERBOLT," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hore will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents *Thunderbolt.*

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per Ship "FOREST RIGHTS," Captain Cary, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective cargoes, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cary will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cary, Ship *Forest Rights.*

Bombay 3rd February, 1868.

THE "DERBY" HAMPER. A new style of Tiffin basket fitted up for two persons, with—

2 Metal Plates.
2 Ivory-handled Knives.
2 Plated Forks.
1 Glass Bottle (to hold one quart) covered with basket work, with draw off drinking cup and metal screw
1 Large Metal Box to hold meat.
2 Tumblers.
2 Tiffin Napkins.
1 Glass Butter Pot, with secure Metal Top.
1 Metal Case for Pepper, Mustard, &c.

Price Rs. 30.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

NOTICES.

[redacted]

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

TERMS—MODERATE.

Camp, Kurrachee

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

EXTRA RACES FIRST DAY.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE, for all Galloways 14 hands and under; weight for age and inches. Maidens allowed 5 lb. R. C and a distance. Entrance 10 G M Rs. 200 added.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—For all Arabs; weight 9 stone. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance 10 G. M. Rs. 200 added.

Lotteries will be held in a tent pitched for that purpose opposite the Byculla Club at 8-30 P. M., the evening previous to each day's racing. Tickets Rs. 5.

GEORGE JOY, Capt. 7th Hussars.

For the Stewards, Bombay Meeting 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, at 1 P. M., to consider a proposal to sell the Assets of the Association with a view to complete the Liquidation of the Company, and if such proposal be approved, to pass the necessary resolution in that behalf.

SAMJEE LUDHA.
HURRIRAM PRANNATH. } Liquidators.
CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for unloading the Municipal Sweepings from the Railway waggons and depositing them on the swamp at Coorla.

Further particulars relating to this contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where forms of Tenders may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 12th day of February 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 3rd February 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

ON the eve of the departure to Europe of our Mr. PALMER we desire publicly to acknowledge with our best thanks, the very great support that has been given us since our re-establishment in this City from 1st January last, during which period, we have been favoured with Indents for Two Thousand Five Hundred and odd Dozens of our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials. The Stock handed us by our late Agents (Rogers & Co.) has enabled us in some measure to meet this demand, but owing to the non arrival, though overdue, of our first direct London shipment per *British Nation*, we have to claim the indulgence of some of our friends for unavoidable delay in the execution of their orders. In soliciting a continuance of patronage, we beg to assure all who may favour us with their instructions, that it is and ever will be the study of every member of our Firm, to select and ship from our extensive Home Stocks such Wines and Cognacs, as may fairly challenge critical comparison at our quotations, with those of competing Houses.

CUTLER, PALMER Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION ... assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWARE"

...CAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO ... playing the most Popular English, Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet ... A large collection of the latest im... their mechanical constructions.

...MAN, AND FRENCH GLASS ... Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manu... variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, ... Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, ... Sets, &c. &c.

... GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS ... to fold in a small compass.

...R'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA ... Lamps fitted up with all extras in a Wood Case.

...OXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO ... a most indispensable Article for Railway

... CLEANING MACHINES, WINE

...LOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED ... or Table Covers.

...ER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN ... Colours.

...IN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR

...L PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM ... to Rs. 4 per Roll.

... Arrival of the best Perfumery by last
J. NEUBERG.
...um Street, Fort.

...AND PROVISIONS.

...rk Hams.
... Bacon.
...r Cheese.
do.
...mum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

...CCO.—JUST RECEIVED OVER...

...'s Birdseye in	½ lb. packets.	
Virginia Shag	,,	,,
Latakiah	,,	Cannisters.
Smoking Mixture	,,	,,
Oronoko	,,	,,
Golden Gem	,,	,,
Imperial	,,	,,

...mum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

...INE OIL STREET LIGHTING.— ...undersigned having arranged to supply their ...e Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities ... Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared ...rangements with other Municipalities in this ... or elsewhere.

...signed beg leave also to intimate that their ...e Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by ... Master General of the Army, and approved ...ic lighting. The attention of Railway Com... called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
... Ice House Buildings, No 2, Apollo Street,
...h January, 1868.

...EMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

...BUSINESS is under the management ...S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm ... & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been ...ganized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and ...tion and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, ...aceutical preparations. Every appliance has ...ed both in the laboratory and dispensing de... ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding ...ng to facilitate the preparation of remedies of ... purity.

...dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AERATED WATERS.—THE distinguishing character of D. S. K. & Co.'s Manufactory is the scrupulous attention which is paid to the following features:—

Filtration of the Water.

Purity and cleanliness in the materials and apparatus used.

Adjustment of Alkaline ingredients according to the chemical composition of the water.

Uniformity of pressure in saturating with gas.

The waters thus produced, in point of excellence, cannot be surpassed.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meat, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor.
D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salirubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.

Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.

Atropized Gelatine Discs.

Calabar zed do.

Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.

Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.

Throchisci Potassa Bicarbonatis P. B.

Ear Specula.

Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,

5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WATER PURE, AND SPARKLING is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET FILTER.

These admirable little instruments secure the traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE ST. & RAMPART ROW

WATSON, SONS & Co.

		Rs.	
BLACK SILK DRESS HATS		4	0
WHITE FELT	Do.	3	0
BLACK Do.	Do.	3	0
THE NEW BISMARK BROWN		3	0
SOFT FELT HATS FROM		2	0

HELMETS.

THE "NAPIER" SUPERIOR QUALITY	,, 3 0
COLLARS ALL LINEN 3 FOLD	Rs. 2 per doz8
ALL NEW SHAPES AND BEST QUALITY COLLARS AND SCARVES	,, 4 ,,
CALICO SHIRTS	,, 25 ,,
FLANNEL SHIRTS FROM	,, 4 each.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE	,, 7 per doz.
BEST ALL WOOL TWEED TROUSERINGS FROM	,, 2 ,, yard.

A large and well selected assortment of every class of drapery all new and fresh.

TERMS READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

WANTED.

WANTED by a Gentleman board and lodging in the Fort, address stating terms to "Z" care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.—WANTED a few respectable youths either Europeans or Eurasians to learn the Gas Fitting business. Enquire at the Company's offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort. 1st February 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASE OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT ... ICE HOUSE, AT ...

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection on the Apollo Pier of a refreshment room together with Post Office, Police and Custom House Chowkies.

Contractors will be required to submit plans and elevations along with their Tender together with a list of the fittings they propose to supply.

Further information may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned where a block plan and elevation of the proposed buildings may be seen.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th day of February 1868.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut. late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, &c.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That samples must be paid when applied for.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 16	,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	,, 15	,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	,, 13	,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 20	,,

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	,, 31	,, 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	,, 26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	,, ...

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended.)

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 18
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 15
Madeira, East India	,, 33

PORTS.

1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24*
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	,, 20*

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules and our own Labels, to imitate either of which is Felony.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

Curacoa, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38*
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38*
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30*
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	,, 24

* Pints of either of the above marked are kept in stock at Rs. 2 per two-dozen Pints in excess of these quotations.

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

The Patent Cotton Bale Lock-ties, Rivets, Coach Screws and Bolts, Set Pins, &c.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c., from Mildew, Rot, and the Ravages of White Ants.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Gas Band, and Vulcanized Indian Rubber Suction Hose and Bands.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS OR COMMODES.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS from Messrs RANSOME and SIMS.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all concerned, that I have THIS DAY constituted THOMAS PATTISON as my Agent, with full power to pay, and receive all monies, and transact all my affairs during my temporary absence from Bombay.

WM. PATTISON, Plumber,
No. 12, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 29th January, 1868.

THE ABYSSINIAN DRINKING CUP.—Made of Richly Plated Nickel Silver, handsomely engine turned, has a shield for name or initials, gilt inside, it is made in shape like a Soda Water Tumbler, and about the same size, holds a full "Peg" or a small bottle of Beer, is very light and easily packed away for travelling, it is the best and most pleasant cup to drink out of ever manufactured.

Nett Cash with order Rs. 14.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION). A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company at the rate of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per share will be payable to the Shareholders, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) Elphinstone Circle.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited).

A. E. ASHLEY,
Manager for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th January 1868.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all new shares on which the 3rd CALL of Rs. 200, with interest, is not paid within seven days from the date hereof, will be forfeited for the benefit of the Company, and legal proceedings will be taken against defaulting shareholders for the recovery of the amount due.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

"FASHIONABLE MILLINERY."

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

"CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY."

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, HER RETURN FROM EUROPE with a large and choice assortment of "FASHIONABLE MILLINERY" which she selected personally, and with great care, with a view to meet the requirements of her numerous constituents.

The whole stock having arrived by the "OVERLAND ROUTE," MRS. LAKE can confidently recommend them as being the very newest goods in the market.

DRESSES &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE, Black, White, and Coloured.
Do. Do. Steline, and Napoleon.
Do. Do. Chine, very rich.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Coloured.
WHITE AND COLOURED REPPS.
SATINS, Black, White, and Coloured "richest quality."
MUSLIN GRENADINES, White, Coloured, and Fancy.
CHAMBERY BROCHE DRESSES, for Evening wear.
TARLATAN ROBES, in all the newest colours.
ANGELIQUE ROBES, Do. Do. Do.
MERINOES, in all colours, of the finest quality made.
SILK GRENADINE, Broche, and Plain, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, of all the new colours, and latest designs.
FRENCH MUSLINS, in the latest designs.
Do. Chintzes and Brilliants.
PIQUES Swiss-Check, and Dorias, for Dressing Gowns,
MANTLES, in rich black silk, of newest shapes.
Do. in Black, and White Grenadine, and Llama.
Do. in Black and White Cluny Lace.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
JACQUETTES, in Black Silk, and Fancy cloth.
Do. in Merinoes and Cluny Lace.
GARIBALDI'S, in Chintz, and Grenadine.
PEPLUMS, in Black Lace.
BODICES, in Lace, Cambric, Muslin, and Chintz.
SATARA Cloth for Jacquettes

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

BRIDAL WREATHS, AND BOUQUETTES, very choice Paris made.
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHES AND BOUQUETTES, Paris made and very choice.
WREATHES AND HEAD DRESSES, white, coloured, and black.
DRESS SETS, FOR TRIMMING BALL DRESSES.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANS.

FANCY BALL ROOM FANS, of Elegant design.
BRIDAL SQUARES, in real Honiton lace.
BRIDAL SQUARES in Imitation Brussels lace.
VEILS FOR HATS AND BONNETS, Black, and White.
VEILS IN COLOURED GOSSAMER AND GRENADINE.
TUCKERS for Evening Dresses in RICH CLUNY and Valanceinnes Lace.
HANDKERCHIEFS in rich HONITON LACE.
HANDKERCHIEFS plain French Cambric, hemmed and stitched.
"LACES"—Cluny, Valancinnes and Maltese, of all widths.
BLONDES—Black, and White, of all widths
FANCY NET AND TULLE, Black, and White.
CRYSTAL TULLE, Black, White, and Coloured, for Bonnets and Dresses.
TARLATON, White, Pink, Green, Scarlet, Maize, and Scuffte, for Evening Dresses.
CRAPES, Black, White, and Coloured.
SLIPS OR PETTICOATS of Muslin, for Evening Dresses.
DRESSING GOWNS, in Pique, Doria, and Chintz.

BONNETS.

FRENCH DRESS BONNETS, richly trimmed, in all the newest colours.
CRINOLINE, and STRAW BONNETS.
The NEW BRONZE and DRAB STRAW BONNETS

HATS.

CHRISTY'S SATIN VELVET RIDING HATS, for Ladies, of newest shape with long Lace Veils.
HATS, White, Black, Bronze, and Drab, Straw Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
HATS, Brown, and Black Velvet Hats, for Ladies
HATS for BOYS and GIRLS White, Black, and Coloured Straw Hats.
HATS, and CAPS for BOYS in STRAW.
HATS, in Silk and Satin, for INFANTS.

RIBBONS.

New French Satin Ribbon, in all the newest colours, and of the best quality.
New Velvet and Silk Ribbons.
VELVET IN PIECE Black, and Coloured.
COLLARS AND CUFFS in Cluny Lace, TRIMMED with RIBBON.
COLLARS and CUFFS in Linen, White, and Coloured.
COLLARETTES in Black, and White, Cluny Lace, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.
CAMESOLES, OR PETTICOAT BODICES, trimmed with Lace, &c.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, in all Colors.
BUCKLES, Fancy Gilt.
COMBS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CORONETS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CHIGNONS "Brighton Waterfall." 4, 5, and 6 Curl, all of the latest Style.
HAIR NETS, Crystal, Beaded, and plain silk.
KID GLOVES, for Ladies, Black, White, and Coloured, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA SEWN WITH THREAD.
THE NEW SMALL CRINOLINE SKIRTS.
CORSETS AND RIDING BELTS for Ladies, in great variety.
PETTICOATS, frilled, Embroidered, and Plain.
BOOTS, for Ladies and Children.
BOOTS, Black Kid, and Cashmere, with and without heels.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

BABIES BIBS, Plain, and Embroidered, MACHINE STITCHED.
PINAFORES, in Diaper, and Muslin, TRIMMED.
PELISSES, for INFANTS Embroidered in Cashmere, Pique, & Chintz.
FROCKS, with JACKETS in Pique, Merino, and Alpaca.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

BLOUSES, in White, Pique, for BOYS.
CLOAKS for INFANTS—in Cashmere, White, and Coloured, RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
HOODS, for INFANTS in Silk, and Cashmere.
HOODS, and BOOTS for INFANTS in Lamb's Wool, LONDON MADE.
HATS—Straw, and Silk, for BABIES and CHILDREN up to 6 years of age.
BOOTS for CHILDREN, in Black Kid, and Coloured Cashmere.
MERINOES in all colours, for Childrens' Dresses.

"FOR LADIES PROCEEDING TO EUROPE."

LINSEY, and WINCEY DRESSES.
WARM PETTICOATS, in dark colours.
WARM MANTLES and HOUSE JAQUETTES, for Board Ship.
BLACK CLOTH and MERINO JACQUETTES.
WARM ARTICLES OF DRESS FOR CHILDREN.
LEATHER TRUNKS FOR OVERLAND BAGGAGE.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Silk of all qualities.
Black Crape (Patent.)
Black Alpacca, Parramata, and Mohair Camlet, for Dresses.
Black Silk Grenadine, and Merino.
Black Silk and Grenadine MANTLES.
Black Loose HOUSE JACQUETTES and GARIBALDIS.
Black Fancy Crape, and Jet TRIMMINGS.
Black Mourning WREATHS, and FLOWERS.
BLACK DRESS BONNETS.
Black Straw, and Crinoline BONNETS.
Black KID GLOVES, for LADIES.
BLACK SILK STOCKINGS, Do. Do.
BLACK BOOTS with, and without heels
BLACK BELT ribbon, and Fancy Black Belts.
Black, and Half Mourning Chintzes.
Black Ornaments, consisting of Jet Victoria Chains, Watch Guards, Jet Brooches, Bracelets, Combs, Coronets, Ear-drops, Necklets, Chains, and Crosses.
Widows' Caps, and Bonnet Caps.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO. ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTICES.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

BOMBAY RACES.

GRAND STAND,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets	Rs. 15
First Class Chair	,, 5
Ditto Bench	,, 2
Second Class Chair	,, 3
Ditto Bench	,, 1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

ESTATE OF MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE AND SONS.—The following Properties belonging to this Estate, are open for sale by Private Contract, and the Trustees will be glad to entertain up to 15th February next, fair offers, either for all the properties together, or for particular lots, as may suit intending purchasers:

1. A fine large upper storied House, situated at the Worley end of the Vellard, opposite Love Grove; the ground on which the House stands, and which surrounds it measures about 9,500 square yards, more or less.

2. ... measuring about 27,900 yards, more or less, with four or five built up wells, and nicely adapted for gardening or cultivation. On the ground is a Pucka built House, and on about the same locality, though divided from the Property, are five pieces of ground, measuring together about 3,100 square yards, more or less.

3. One piece of Hilly Ground at Parell, measuring about 11,000 square yards, more or less.

4. Three Bungalows at Matheran, with all necessary furniture; namely:—

(a) "Maldouga House," situated on the Maldouga Hills, with 4 acres and 3 Goontas of ground surrounding the House.

(b) "Ewart's Lodge," situated on Louisa Point, with 2 acres and 2 Goontas, of ground.

(c) "Wadia Lodge," situated near the Bazar, with 6 acres and 22 Goontas of ground.

Should further information regarding the properties be required, the same will be furnished on application to

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 22, Church Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable,
Easy of Access, and well calculated,
I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully
enjoy it; 'twill expand their Chests, add
fresh sinew and strength to their
Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve
the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate
the Constitution, enlarge the Mind,
quicken the Eye, give a sound
Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and
improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

Tea and Coffee.	Bread and Cheese.
American Drinks.	Cold Mutton.
Draught Porter.	Cold Tongue.
Draught Cider.	Sandwiches.
Draught Beer.	Cold Beef.
Ice Creams.	Cold Ham.
Sherbet.	Crackers.
Bitters.	Sardines.
Spirits.	Liqueurs.
Wines.	Oysters.
Syrup.	Comfits.
Cakes.	Salads.
Soda.	&c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

38 & 38A MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a large supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality	Rs. 12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	,, 8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from	,, 2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS	,, 14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	,, 12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.	Rs.	45
TWEED SUIT	,,	20
ANGOLA SUIT	,,	30
The FASHIONABLE COAT	,,	28
The NEW TROUSERS	,,	12
OFFICE COAT	,,	8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool	,,	18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool	,,	30
RIDING TROUSERS	,,	14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS	,,	4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS	,,	4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS	,,	15

HAT DEPARTMENT.

(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS	Rs. 2
TRAVELLING Caps	2
SMOKING Caps	2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion	4
CALCUTTA HAT	3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat	10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality	8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality	8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat	10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet	8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet	14
A Variety of Solar Hats.	
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c.	

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure	Rs. 45	per doz
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made	25	,,
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts	75	,,
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.	48	,,
WHITE lambs-wool shirts	45	,,
WHITE merino vests	18	,,
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for	4-8	,,

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces	Rs. 2
SILK umbrellas best quality	10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes	Rs. 4	per pair
FRENCH-CALF shoes	6	,,
PATENT leather dress shoes	8	,,
DIAMOND leather shoes	8	,,
FRENCH-CALF boots	10	,,
ENGLISH boots	6	,,
STOUT walking boots	10	,,
DRESS boots	8	,,
LADIES' boots bronze kid	5	,,
LADIES' black kid boots	5	,,
LADIES' French cloth boots	5	,,
CHILDREN'S boots	3	,,
GENTLEMEN'S slippers	2	,,
LADIES' slippers	4	,,

NOTICES.

ABYSSINIAN COT AND MATTRESS—THE COT is the lightest, most portable, cheapest, and at the same time the most useful yet made, weighs about 14 lbs.; net cash Rs. 25.

Horse hair roll Mattress to suit the Cot; net cash Rs. 20

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & CO.

FOR ABYSSINIA.—THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each sight-glass consists of three lenses, and each object-glass of three lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor' Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades to protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE EIGHTY RUPEES.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

OPERAS IN THE STEREOSCOPE.—Sets of 12 of the best scenes from the following Operas:—

L'AFRICAINE,
CENDRILLON,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
LA DAME BLANCH,
LE PROPHETE,
FAUST,
LA BICHE AU BOIS,

} Rs. 15 per Set of 12.

A large variety of other amusing subjects for the Stereoscope from Rs. 12 per dozen.

An Extensive Stock of Beautiful Glass Slides for the Stereoscope, including subjects from the Exhibition, Statuary, Architecture Landscapes, &c., &c., upwards of two Gross to select from, they are all from instantaneous Photographs and are most exquisitely executed.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BUTTER POTS AND BUTTER COOLERS—The Dairy pattern Butter Cooler, consists of 4 pieces; the *under-plate*, the *body* of the Cooler, the *lid* surmounted by a Cow, and a perforated *strainer* fitted inside which is removeable at pleasure. Each part is of excellent Electro-silvered Ware, and consequently not in the least liable to breakage. Nett Cash .... Rs. 35.

THE STRAWBERRY PATTERN.

The Strawberry pattern Butter Cooler, consists also of 4 pieces; the *under-plate* richly engraved, the *strainer*, and the *lid* being of excellent Electro-silver Ware, and the body being made of substantial and richly *frosted glass.* Nett Cash .... Rs. 35.

SOUNDY & Co. have also in stock a number of Butter Coolers and Butter Pots, varying in price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 each.

— The indispensable strainer accompanies each.

An Illustrated catalogue free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FREEZING APPARATUS.

PURE ICE produced by means of Heat and Water; the only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

It would be equally superfluous to dilate upon its utility, as it bears its own recommendation.

NET CASH PRICE.

An Apparatus to make about Four Pounds and a half of Pure Ice at a time, including Stove and Chimney, &c., a Wrapper, Two Thermometers (a reserve being considered advisable in case of careless handling) packed in two cases, of which one measures about 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 6 in. in width, and 9 in. in depth; the other, 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 2 in. in depth. (The two cases together weighing 2 Maunds.)

DELIVERABLE IN BOMBAY Rs. 275.

A remittance must in all cases accompany orders, or they cannot be attended to.

A descriptive Pamphlet with illustrations sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale General Importers.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, & 4, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇમપીરીઅલ કોતન પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

इंमपीरीयल काठंन प्रेस कंपनी लिमीतेद.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coley Street on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following transactions:—

1. To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company or the year ending 31st December 1867.

2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

4. To declare a dividend.

5. To transact any other business which may be laid before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરશી કેશવજીની કુંપની.
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

P. S. The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

N. K. & Co.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR

SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates. Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, and the enquiries for them in Paris, this year, were so numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousands might have been disposed of, had they been available. Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honourable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

☞ Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will be furnished on application.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good enquiry for Old Bank of Bombay shares at 58. Back-bays close at 365. Elphinstons 550. New Co. 75. Port Cannings 250. Bombay Shipping 1,925. Coast and River 570 per share. New Bank of Bombay 4 1/2 premium.

Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ..	7, [illegible] share
1,045,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay..	58 Per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New..	4½ pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank..	100 per share
2,000,000	250	200	dps.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank.. ..	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,600,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba..	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
1,600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co....	1,925
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	570 per share
500,000	5,000	1,500	..	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... ..	2,475 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co. ..	129 per share
	161	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
—	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	68½ p. sha

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	365 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co... ..	550 p. sh
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do. ..	75 p. sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	90 to 95 p. sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	505 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p..	Port Canning.. ..	250 p. s.
12,180,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co..	955 per sh

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks.. ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10⅝ to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10⅜d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight..	99⅞.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China..	60 ays' sight ..	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities .. .. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.. .. .. 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s " " 1835-36 }
" " " 1842-43 } 93½ to 93½
" " " 1854-55 }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. 108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1851-55 .. 105
Five and a half per cent. 113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan .. .. .. 111¼.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 235
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY,
Oomrawuttee ..	Old	135 to 140
Akote ..		
Khandeish.. ..		135 to 136
Barsee ..		
Dhollera ..		150 to 155
Bhownuggur		
Hingunghaut		150 to 155
Broach ..		155 to 157
Veeraval ..		130 to 135
Vingorla ..		145 to 150
Compta ..		145 to 150
Dharwar Sawginned		155 to 160
Oomrawuttee	New	172 to 175
Akote		

Ready Sales... ... ... 900 Candies
For delivery 1,540
Market Firm. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 4.

Mander, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty from Kaira.
Lee, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty from Ahmedabad.
Bates, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Ellis, Lieutenant, Madras Army, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Webb, Surgeon, 23rd Fusiliers, to rejoin, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 4.

Chatterton, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment N. I., to rejoin to Jubbulpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH FEB.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	....	
" Liverpool....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 3.	Sea King	Perrelle	Glasgow, Sept. 20.
	Bulwark	Kelly	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	M. S. Elphinston (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Feb. 1.
	Agra	Macauley	Newcastle, Oct. 12.
4.	Orissa (s)	Hall	Hongkong, Jan. 15.
	Martaban (s)....	Sharp	Bussorah, Jan. 19.
	Sultan (s)	Eyre	Vingorla, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 4.	Geriant.......	Watt	Annesley Bay.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Bulwark*—On the 31st January spoke the ship *Camperdown* from Newcastle to Bombay, 134 days out, lat. 16 N., long. 72 E.

Per steamer *Orissa*.—On the 2nd February, at 7 A.M. spoke the ship *Dilharee*, from Liverpool to Bombay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Ann Millicent*, Nash, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Sumatra*, Dyer, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Pride of the Port*, Jordon, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Knighton*, Stewart, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *British Constitution*, Shaw, bound to Abyssinia.
Bark *Shapoorjee Heerjee*, Nacoda, bound to Tuticorin and Penang.
Ship *Stag*, Ellis, bound to Annesley Bay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Comorin*, for Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure;
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mauritius			
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Bagdad			
Rutnagherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Vingorla			
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore			
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 11—Vol. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD
FOR
1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Muncipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway,
- Scinde Railway
- Punjaub Railway
- East Indian Railway
- Eastern Bengal Railway
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
- Great Southern of India Railway
- Indian Branch Railway
- Delhi Railway.
- Madras Railway

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
- P. and O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Imperiales
- Austrian Lloyds
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
- British India Steam Navigation Company
- Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
- China Steamers
- Indus Steam Flotilla
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

DAK COMPANIES:—
- Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
- Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
- North Western Dak Company
- Inland Transit Company.
- Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
- David's Horse Carriage Dak
- Delhi and Umritsur Dak
- Punjaub and North Western Company
- Commercial Transport Association Company
- Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
- Victoria Horse Dak.
- Oudh Horse Dak Company.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

TO FREEMASONS.—A Consignment of CRAFT AND R. A. COLLAR JEWELS, to be sold 50 per cent. below Manufacturer's price.

No. 11, Medow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

CONSIGNEES WANTED FOR
T
— 10 Casks and 4 cases of Merchandize ex *Royal*
P
Standard. If not claimed within a month from date, they will be sold for Freight and expenses.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents *Royal Standard.*

4th February 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The whole of the valuable Machinery belonging to the late firm of Messrs. T. M. TENNANT & Co., Leith, consisting of Engines, Boilers, Hydraulic Presses, Jeweller's Rollers, Printing Presses, Bolts and Nuts, &c. &c., will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at the workshops of Messrs. A. LAING and Son, Engineers, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla. For particulars, apply to Messrs. A. LAING and Son.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Blocks of Nowrojee Hill Stone for the foundations of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade. 75 Blocks of Stone will be required, and they are to be almost four feet square by two feet thick.

The Blocks are to be rough dressed blue stone of uniform color, free from veins or other defects, and are to be equal in quality to the very best stone from Nowrojee Hill Quarry.

Tenders, giving a price per cubic foot of stone, are to be sent in on or before the 20th instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Apollo House, 4th February 1868.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS

In very large variety, comprising designs of great elegance and beauty, richly engraved, chased, and gilt inside. Each one in a Morocco Leather velvet lined case. Cash, From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100.

Each Mug bears the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, and has a place left for Engraving Name or Inscription.

FOR PRESENTATION.

SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In handsome Morocco Case, lined with Velvet.

A large variety, commencing from the Price of Rs. 20 per set, for the smaller size, and rising to Rs. 35 per set.

All the Articles bear the London Goldsmith's Hall mark, as a proof of their genuineness.

Illustrated catalogues free by post on application.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.

5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TO LET—OFFICES and GODOWNS in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, and opposite the Opium Godowns, next Messrs. Grey & Co.'s Building. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.

100 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST—Near the Band Stand, on the 19th January, a Gentleman's Gold Hunting Watch, by Jones, No. 40,041, with a Neck Chain attached. Any person bringing the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward.

G. E. PILCHER.

Victoria Road, Byculla.

THE First Class Steamer *PHLOX*, WALLER Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor	Goa.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1868.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED—(In Liquidation).—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Corporation will be held at No. 6, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M., to appoint if necessary another liquidator in the room of KESHOWRAO BHASKER, Esq., and to consider other matters relative to the final winding up of the Corporation.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th February 1868.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED—(In Liquidation).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Financial Association of India, Limited, held in the Offices of the Company, in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 29th January 1868, at 3½ P. M., the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th January 1868, was confirmed, viz.

"That the Elphinstone Financial Association of India, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866."

ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA,
Manager.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—[illegible] ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

1st. To receive the annual accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect a new Director.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 14th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 4th February 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY next, the 10th instant, for the conveyance of Invalids, men in health, and children, to embark at Bombay, and sail to Spithead, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, to land the Invalids intended for that Port, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

	Invalids.	Insane.	Men in health.	Women.	Children.
For the Cape	5				
For England	77		5	7	11
And officers as may be considered necessary for duty.					
* Includes 2 Naval Invalids	82*	..	5	7	11

2nd. The tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement brought into operation last season (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports), and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for fifty of the Invalids.

3rd. The vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 25th instant.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1868.

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By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1868.

NOTICE.—MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to receive Visitors at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th February, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Lieutenant, A. D. C.

Government House, Malabar Point, 30th January 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

IT is seldom that the leading London journals busy themselves about what takes place in India, and when they do, they generally eschew argument, and content themselves with abusing the Indian Press and its readers. At length, however, our English contemporaries have awakened to the conviction that there really is something more in Russian progress in Central Asia than a mere phantom of Anglo Indian imaginations. This time also they, as represented by the *Times* and the *Spectator*, have condescended to arguments. These arguments are worth considering, not only because the question itself is one of vital importance, but also because English public opinion, with regard to Indian affairs, is formed almost entirely from a cursory glance at the leaders of the more important London papers.

The reasoning of the *Times* is briefly this: that Russia must either advance precipitately, and thus become, at the conclusion of her march, helpless for evil against us; or that she will proceed warily, consolidating her power as she goes, in which case there is little chance of her borders marching with us for many years to come; that it is a question whether she would be a worse neighbour than the turbulent tribes on our borders; that if a Russian invasion of India does take place, it will be wiser to fight her on a spot near our own resources and far from hers, than to reverse the conditions by an advance; and, finally, that the despatch of an accredited envoy to Cabul has been proved to be fraught with danger by the experience of our original mission to Shah Sujah, and the more recent one to King Theodore. Let us examine these statements *seriatim*. As regards the progress of Russia she has already advanced with due attention to the preservation of her communications, and the consolidation of her power in the newly acquired territories, to within a most uncomfortably short distance of our frontiers. Consequently but little room for speculation remains. Further, as we have stated in previous articles on the same subject, it is the indirect action of Russia, not direct personal aggression on her part, that is to be feared. It is not in the appearance of 50,000 Russian soldiers on the banks of the Indus that the danger lies, but in the incursion of 100,000 Affghans and Hill men, subsidized, armed and directed by Russia, and perhaps aided by Russian staff officers and a Russian brigade, with a simultaneous rising of the natives in our rear. As to the second statement of the *Times* that it is questionable whether Russia would be a worse neighbour than the wild races who are at present "swarming on our border," that it is not at all questionable we think both history and a little reflection distinctly prove. What sort of a neighbour Russia has been to conterminous states let the annals of Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Circassia, Persia, and, finally, Turkistan declare. Has not the ruling spirit of the Russians in all ages been one combined of patient ambition and unrelenting lust of new dominions? Has the Russian frontier ever remained stationary for five years together? Have the Czars of the present century ever swerved for one moment from the path marked out for them by Peter the Great? Is it not the life and soul of the Russian system to perpetually add fresh States to the already enormous territories of the Czar, to temporise or halt on one side, only to direct her energies on a more practicable point? Is she not at this very moment compensating herself for a check to her designs on Constantinople, by increasing her dominions in Central Asia? Does not Russia in politics resemble air in nature, and abhor a vacuum; and wherever she finds territory feebly held, does she not almost involuntarily rush in? Again, nothing but religious bigotry under the most favourable conditions for development, renders a union of the border clans, with their numerous tribal feuds possible, and even then the want of a directing head and acknowledged superior would render it comparatively easy to break up such a combination. Further, it has been found comparatively easy to destroy the power of one tribe before the other tribes could bring up their forces. Under the guidance and suzerainty of Russia, matters would be very different. As to the assertion of the *Times*, that if a struggle must take place it would be better for us that it should be fought out on the banks of the Indus than in Affghanistan, or Turkistan, there can be no doubt, indeed we have ourselves persistently given an opinion to the same effect. Certainly there is a strategical disadvantage in fighting with a broad and rapid river so close in our rear; but still on the whole it is clearly in this case desirable to await the attack. Touching the despatch of an accredited envoy to Cabul, the *Times* objects to diplomatic relations with semi-civilized nations, and founds its objections on the fate of Sir Alexander Burnes and Consul Ca[illegible] however, are [illegible] cases in point. Theodore is a religious fanatic, knowing little of Europeans, and imbued with an ignorant belief in his own superiority to all other monarchs. Moreover his country was for some time believed to be practically inaccessible, neither were there any advantages commensurate with the risk incurred. In the case of Sir Alexander Burnes we imposed a hated monarch on an unwilling people, and when we had irritated almost every soul in the country, we gave them an ample opportunity of venting that irritation on us and our puppet King. Were we to send an envoy to Cabul, he would be accredited to a Government more or less firmly established, and one which only needs a restoration of the 10,000*l*. a month formerly paid to Dost Mahomed, and the moral support of the British Government to crush all rivals. We should not as before find a King jealous of the power to which he owed his restoration, and a whole population furious at our presence. For some years also we have carried on a more or less direct and regular political intercourse with the sovereign of Affganistan by means of an occasional envoy, and have not found him to fail in courtesy. We, therefore, consider that the missions of Consul Cameron and Sir Alexander Burnes are not cases in point. It might perhaps be under ordinary circumstances desirable to have no intercourse whatever with the various semi-civilized countries on our borders, but as the matter stands, we have no option as regards Affganistan. If we do not establish close and friendly relations with that country, we shall sooner or later be inevitably engaged in hostile relations with it. If we do not lend moral, and a little pecuniary aid into the bargain to enable the present Ameer of Cabul to establish a strong Government, independent of Russia, and acting as a buffer between that power and our own borders, what will be the result? Why, that in a few months, or in a few years at latest, a Russian feudatory, seated on the throne of Dost Mahomed, will be a standing menace to British authority in India. That it is folly to rest on the loyalty of our native subjects is evident from an anecdote related to us by one possessed of the best possible means of ascertaining their feelings towards us. This gentleman was requested by a Bengalee Baboo of wealth and education to send to England, on his behalf, for Todleben's history of the siege of Sebastopol. On being asked why he wished for it, he replied that he had already seen the French and English accounts of the siege, and wished to know what the Russians had to say on the subject. "What interest can you possibly take in the matter?" continued our friend. "Oh," said he, "I do not care a bit about the siege itself, but I wish to know whether the English, the French, or the Russians are the most powerful. We know we are not capable of governing ourselves, and are content to be ruled by a strong power, but the instant we find that England ceases to be the strongest we should desire to transfer our allegiance to its successful rival." Such in substance, if not in words, was the observation of the Baboo, and we may be certain that in it he represents the feeling of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen.

The article in the *Spectator* needs but little notice. It confines itself chiefly to ridiculing the *Times*, and asserting that the British nation must not be astonished if Sir John Lawrence eventually succumbs, in spite of his better judgment, to the pressure brought to bear on him by the club of seven thousand gentlemen who compose the British community in India. These gentlemen, either military themselves, or influenced by the military men who constitute the majority of Anglo Indian society, and are supposed to give the tone to it, are, the *Spectator* asserts, too powerful to be resisted even by the iron will of Sir John Lawrence. As a proof of this, the *Spectator* extracts some passages from a recent article in the *Edinburgh Review*, which article is attributed to the Viceroy. Sir John asserts, what we ourselves have always asserted, namely, that to extend our frontiers, for the purpose of meeting Russia half way, would be a strategical error. He says that, "So long as the people obey, no power on earth can affect India by land, for the Government could raise a million of soldiers in six weeks, arm them, expend them, and renew their armaments without the sense of fatigue or overstrain, and with no further injury than the necessity for raising a twenty million loan at home." Setting aside the wild financial theory, according to which two millions of soldiers could be raised, trained, equipped, and put into the field at 10*l*. a head, we think that like Glendower, who spoke of summoning spirits from the vasty deep, and was met by Hotspur's sarcastic remark, "Aye; but will they come when they are called?" we think the two million of soldiers would be rather difficult to get. We do not find it easy as it is to obtain even the recruits required to keep up our small native army of 127,000 men. What prospect then have we of raising a million in six weeks? The population is avowedly becoming daily less warlike, and though recruits poured in freely for service against Delhi, and there was no lack of volunteers for China, matters would be very different were a war with Russia imminent. There would be the prospect of neither revenge, as in the first case, nor of loot as in the second, but simply of daily pay and hard knocks. Besides, do we imagine for a moment that Russian diplomacy would fail to sow disaffection among our subjects at such a crisis? As for the twenty million loan from home, and reinforcements of British soldiers, it is probable that Constantinople and India would be simultaneously menaced. In such a case India would have to depend on her own resources. With a loyal, contented population, these resources, if well managed, would be ample, but it is precisely a loyal population that we fear will be wanting. Under these circumstances we shall never fail to urge on the authorities the necessity of assisting Azim Khan to establish a strong government in Affghanistan as the best barrier we could have against Russian aggression. The first step towards the attainment of this desirable result is the despatch of a British envoy to the Court of Cabul.

EXPERIENCE teaches sharp lessons, but sometimes they do not produce much fruit. Looking back over 1867 it would seem that traders in cotton ought to have had caution branded into them. Sound views resulted in frightful losses: elaborate calculations by sagacious men caused money to be dropped wholesale. Yet we see cotton being purchased now in Bombay at prices which do not leave a fraction of margin between the Indian and English rates. No course of reasoning can prove this to be business upon sound principles. Of course, merchants and dealers in cotton know their own business best; but it does sometimes happen that on-lookers see most of the game. Anyhow between the Liverpool and Bombay prices there ought to be a margin for contingencies. At present, there is little or none. Are we to witness another year of heavy losses? Have the bitter lessons of the past already been forgotten?

THE *Englishman*:—We hear from Burmah that the rumours of the progress of the insurrection of the Shans, or their invasion of Burmah Proper, under the Myneegoon Mengtha, have caused a widespread and general alarm at Mandalay. That city is a prey to the wildest speculations as to the movements and designs of the Prince. The people do not appear to trust the army of the King, and are not slow in expressing their belief that the sooner the dynasty is swept away the better for Burmah.

CAPE COLONY.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

CAPE TOWN, 5TH Nov. 1867.

ERE this reaches you, you will have received the intelligence of the total loss of the Abyssinian transport *Bosphorus*, on the East Coast near Cape St. Frances. This fine steamer arrived in Simon's Bay on Saturday, 19th ultimo, but finding she could not be supplied with coal at that port, the Captain left the same day for Algoa Bay, in order to obtain a supply there, going at full speed and, as the rumour is, keeping rather close in-shore in order to make the quicker passage, which imprudence, it is believed, cost him his fine ship. She struck suddenly on a reef, and in less than an hour went in two lengthwise, forty-nine of her complement of all hands being drowned. These include *all* the engineers, firemen and trimmers. Capt. Alexander, his officers, Lieut. Baker, the Government officer in charge, and thirty-two seamen escaped. The Captain was the last to leave the ship, and though he [illegible] could, he managed it. Most of them were badly bruised and lost all they had. They reached Humansdorp, a village near, the same day (Tuesday, 22nd Oct.), and thence started for Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay,) where they are now receiving every assistance and kindness that could be shown by the inhabitants. Lieut. Baker immediately came round to Table Bay in the Union Company's steamer *Anglian*, and will, I believe, leave in the *Edinburgh* to-day in his original capacity as Admiralty officer in charge of stores. The *Edinburgh* was not originally one of the steamers chartered by the Home Government as a transport, having merely brought coals to Simon's Bay for the supply of the others, but the Government have taken her up in the stead of the unfortunate *Bosphorus*. The Government have appointed a Court of Inquiry to investigate this serious mishap, and I hope to let you know the result by an early opportunity.

This "little war" that England has undertaken is exciting here, as elsewhere, a good deal of interest; the more so as the principal of the captives, Captain Cameron, was born in this colony, and has several near relatives residing here; and it is a somewhat singular coincidence that the first casualty, serious as it is, should happen on our shores. We can only hope, and we do devoutly, that the Expedition will be crowned with all those favourable results the most sanguine so confidently predict. There was a rumour about the other day that orders had been received for the discipline and equipment of a legion of kafirs, under the command of European officers, to take part in this Expedition, but there has not been the shadow of a confirmation of it. The idea, if founded on fact, is certainly not bad. The kafirs are a very brave, stalwart, and hardy people; and if they could only be perfectly trusted, they would make most valuable auxiliaries. The Government had better consider it.

We are beginning to think of a new Governor, but have not had as yet the slightest inkling as to who he is to be. Sir Philip Wodehouse's term of office expires in another six months, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will be reappointed. A large section of the Colonists do not desire it, whilst on the other hand a considerable number are anxious that he should be. During the first part of Sir Philip's administration he was, as you are aware, exceedingly unpopular, owing to his bureaucratic notions and tendencies, which put him into constant conflict with the Constitution. But latterly, His Excellency, having no obnoxious behests from Downing-Street to execute, has come to be regarded with a milder eye and juster appreciation. He has shown a most sincere desire to do the Colony all the good possible his position enables him, but his time is short, and hence there are those who wish to give him another lease of Governorship so necessary if his administration is to bear the fruits he and his well-wishers desire. But our former Governor Sir George Grey's term of office in New Zealand has expired, and we have heard that he has been succeeded by Governor Bowen, so nobody will satisfy us but Sir George, and we hope to get him. Sir Philip Wodehouse, it is said, will leave for England by the next mail on six months leave of absence; but of course it is not likely he will return. Whenever he goes, His Excellency will carry away with him a character distinguished for indomitable resolution, great ability of a certain kind, large self-reliance, and contempt for representative institutions, at least as they are in this Colony. As an accomplished private gentleman, Sir Philip is unsurpassed, and as such he will not leave us unesteemed or unrespected.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh must by this time be nearing Australia, if he is not there already. He left this on the 2nd October, so that it is more than a month he has been on his passage. The Australians will no doubt give him a more brilliant reception than we were able, but a heartier one they could not. His Royal Highness assured us he was thoroughly pleased with his visit, and he would never forget us; in fact, he would be glad to come back as soon as he could. This Colony enjoys the honour of being the first one he visited in his long cruise, and the reason was given by the Duke himself at one of the balls given to him, viz. the pleasant reminiscenses he retained of his former visit, when he came to lay the foundation stone of the Table Bay Breakwater. The people of Mauritius are much disappointed that his intended visit to them has been struck out of his programme. By last mail we heard that they were preparing to receive him, but their preparations were in vain: it was understood here when he left that he would not call at the island, owing to the epidemic fever lately raging there. The disease has quite left the island now; in fact it was gone almost at the time the Prince left the Cape.

But if it has left Mauritius it has only changed its abode, substituting Cape Town for Port Louis as its head-quarters. An epidemic fever closely resembling that which has done so much havoc at the island in question is now raging here. We have been battling with it for fully two months now, but without much success, for it seems to have a tendency to become worse rather than to die out. The mortality has hitherto not been great, still compared with the ordinary rate, it is considerable. Two valuable lives have but just succumbed within a few days of each other, those of Dr. Alexander Graf and Dr. A. Brown, two of the six physicians appointed by Government, upon the early outbreak of the disease, to assist in putting it down. They worked like slaves, as the others are working, and they have fallen to the unfeigned regret of all. Both were accomplished physicians, but especially the former, an Austrian or Hungarian by birth, who was a highly educated and scientific man. He was an exile, having taken a somewhat prominent part in the revolution in Austria in 1848, commanding the Students' Corps in Vienna. Another doctor is ill with the fever, but he will probably recover. The Government have doubled the number to twelve, and other measures have been taken, which, if anything will, must make short work of our common enemy. Fever is more or less prevalent in other parts of the country besides Cape Town, but it is not everywhere of the same kind.

The "war" between the Basutos and the burghers of the Orange Free State is dragging its slow length along. The burghers have on the whole had decidedly the best of it. The old chief Moshesh does not seem to care much whether he wins or loses. His sons and the other young turbulent chiefs are to blame, and he seems inclined to let them take the consequences of their folly in exasperating the Free State to such an extent as to induce it to declare war against Basutoland. But even if he would he could do little. His tribe may be said to have become effete, no match any longer for a couple of thousand resolute whites. The spirit and pluck which the burghers display is owing much to the English element among them, though the English in the state deem themselves, with apparently good reason, at present oppressed, the Government being entirely in Dutch hands, who are not over-partial to John Bull; hence the old party kicks and growls rather ferociously, but confessedly without much or any effect. The President of the State, Mr. John Brand, is a barrister of our Supreme Court, and a son of the Speaker of our House of Assembly. He is very unpopular with the English. In the Trans-Vaal Republic there was lately a little war, one of the episodes of which was the destruction of an entire village by the kafirs, by burning. But matters seem to have become quiet since. This Republic is making rapid progress in material prosperity. It is a fine country; the soil is fertile, will bring forth anything, and a man with energy and funds could do much there.

Doubtless you have long ere this heard of our great diamond discoveries, so I need do no more than mention that a fifth has been found, a fine purest water fellow, though but small, and worth about £50. Its weight is three carats and one grain. It is now on view in Cape Town. No systematic prospecting or mining operations have yet commenced! You had better send some Hindoos to put us the example, else there is little hope of any being ever commenced. The Cape people seem too lethargic even to dig for diamonds, though they have a mine under their very nose!

Harvests of every description very fine, and the country is evidently recovering rapidly. The season has been very propitious.

P.S.—The Court of Inquiry at Port Elizabeth, appointed to investigate the loss of the *Bosphorus*, has given its verdict, which is that Captain Alexander is exculpated from all blame. His striking the reef is attributed to the currents peculiar at certain times in that part. The Captain's sailing chart was also deficient, the currents not being marked in it. Twenty bodies have been recovered and interred.

[redacted]

BOMBAY.

The ship *Geriant*, with mules, left yesterday for Abyssinia.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Zanzibar, per bugla *Gunga Vareesul*, to-day, at 12 o'clock noon.

THERE was no alteration made in the rates of discount at the weekly meeting of the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay yesterday.

YESTERDAY it was reported that the Turkish line of telegraph was interrupted to Bagdad, and that of the Persian line beyond Teheran.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *Elphinstone*, Captain Dupuy, from Goa, on the 3rd instant:—Mr. John E. Rodger, and 100 deck passengers.

A SUIT brought by the Bank of Bombay against C. M. Keir and others was set down for hearing as a short cause before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, but the solicitor for the Bank stated that it had been settled, and the case was therefore struck out.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *Martaban*, Captain Sharp, from Bussorah, on the 3rd instant:—Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. Muspratt, Mr. N. Read, Mr. Macaulay, and 55 deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *Orissa*, Captain Hall, from Hongkong, &c., yesterday morning:—Mr. Tar Mahomed, Mr. E. P. Lalcaca, Mr. J. Lackland, Mr. R. Merwanjee, Mr. Robt. Mitchell, Mr. J. Ryder, Mr. Puckridge, and Mr. G. R. Bayley.

THE steamer *Sultan*, Captain Eyre, arrived from Vingorla yesterday with invalids. She had on board Lieut. Hogg, 26th Regiment, Staff Assistant Surgeon E. Toomer, 20 rank and file, one woman, one child, one warrant officer, one Portuguese assistant, and four native followers.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD intimated yesterday, that in every case in which an adjournment was obtained on application to a Judge in Chambers, the attorney's clerk should give notice thereof to the Deputy Registrars, in default whereof his Lordship would fine the clerk five rupees in every instance.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, an ex parte decree was given in favour of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company against Premjee Anundjee, for the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount of the second call in the abovenamed Company on two shares. Mr. Taylor appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of the 108th Regiment, this evening, on the Esplanade:—

March ...." Der Abschied" ...Voss.
Overture............" Military"..........Embury.
Waltz ...." Der Morgenstern" Labitzky.
Selection............" La Figlia del Reggimento" ...Donizetti.
Quadrille ...." Barbe Bleue".....Sauzean.
Galop ...."La Vie Parisienne" Offenbach.

A CASE was called on yesterday in the High Court before Sir Joseph Arnould, in which Achrutbaee widow was the plaintiff, and Motilall Pranjeevan and Chooneelall Pranjeevan were defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 13,795, being the balance of account due. The defendants are brothers and partners, and the first had absconded from Bombay; the second defendant appeared in person and applied for a postponement, which was refused. A decree was entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs. Mr. Govind Vithul appeared for the plaintiff.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 29th, 30th and 31st January, and 1st February.

From Continent of Europe via Turkey, 27th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 3rd to 8 P. M. of the 4th February were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*	*Min.*
From Kurrachee............	1 36	0 4
" Calcutta via Agra...	0 0	0 0
" Calcutta via Madras.	1 in 8h. & 23 min.	
" Madras...............	7 22	3 17

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, held on Monday afternoon last, it was resolved that a dividend of Rs. 100 per share be paid to the shareholders on the 20th instant, and another dividend of a like amount on the 20th March next. It was also resolved that at the next meeting of the Company, to be held on 4th March next, the half-yearly accounts of the Company should be laid before the shareholders.

STEAMER REPORTS.—4TH FEB.

GALLE, 3RD, 7-20 P. M.—Mail Steamer *Emeu* from Bombay anchored.

FAO, 4TH, 1-55 A. M.—Mail Steamer *Penang* passing for Bushire.

GALLE, 4TH, 8-5 A. M.—Mail Steamer *Mooltan* from Suez anchored.

TELEGRAHH LINE REPORTS.—4TH FEB.

BELLARY, 3RD, 6-30 P. M.—Communication Bangalore.

KURRACHEE, 4TH, 11-14 A. M.—Turkish line interrupted to Bagdad, Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 2nd February, via Russia 31st January. Latest date from Egypt 1st February.

GWALIOR, 3RD, 7-25 A. M.—Communication Agra.

THE CREW OF THE "IOLAR."

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been opened at the Dockyard on behalf of the captain, officers, and crew of the ill-fated ship *Iolar*, which foundered off Mauritius in the late cyclone. The crew were saved soon after the ship foundered by the ship *Moonbeam*, and brought to Bombay; but both the officers and crew lost everything with the ship, and the subscription has been opened with the object of affording some assistance to these unfortunate men in their distressed circumstances. The following are the subscriptions which have already been made, and further subscriptions will be received at the Master Attendant's office, Dockyard:—

G. T. Robinson	Rs. 25
W. G. Corke	10
W. Nicol & Co	50
Remington & Co	50
P. & O. Company	50
Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	50
The London, Asiatic and American Co. (Limited)	25
Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	50
W. and A. Graham & Co.	50
Finlay, Scott & Co.	50
Wallace & Co	50
Finlay, Clark & Co.	50
Framjee, Sands & Co.	50
Gaddum & Co.	25
A. C. Gumpert	10
Lawrence & Co.	50

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

AN adjourned Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Mathew Smith, a seaman.

Godfrey Early stated—I am a seaman by trade, at present unemployed, and live in a boarding house at Dhobie Talao. The deceased was lately a boarder in the same house in Dhobie Talao where I reside. I first made his acquaintance at the boarding house on Tuesday last, the 28th January. On Wednesday, the 29th January, I in company with the deceased, Frank Moore, Henry Beaver, Robert Hanson, and a boy whose nickname is Jockey, went together to the Duncan Road at about 9-30 P. M. We all went to a house of ill-fame kept by a woman of the name of Lizzy. There are three native prostitutes living in the house. The house is situated on the west side of the Duncan Road, and consists of a ground floor and an upper storey. The women were living on the upper storey, into which a stair case leads from the street. There is a balcony in front of the upper storey looking down into Duncan Road. When we first went in, the three native prostitutes and the woman Lizzy were the only persons present. We called for a bottle of brandy and finished it. We then left the house, having stopped there for about ten minutes, and walked up Duncan Road, but turned back and went again to the same house. As we were going up the stairs, three more men followed us up, viz., one Thomas Jones, one Thomas Brown, and another man whose name I do not know. I had never seen Jones before. I can't say whether the deceased had any acquaintance with him. When we got into the room, Jones said let us blow out the lights, and he proceeded to do so. Moore on this said, "I'll light them," and he did so. The deceased said, "It is no manly action to blow the lights out." Jones said to the deceased "What have you to do with this place?" Deceased replied, "I think I have more to do with this place than you have." I got up from the chest I was sitting on, and walked up to Jones, and said "Young man I know you, and I'll get a summons [illegible]" Jones, who was sitting down on the sofa, got up as if he was going to strike me. Frank, who was sitting near, said to Jones, "You are not going to hit him." meaning me, and Smith said the same, Jones on this hit the deceased in the face with his fist. Deceased caught hold of Jones. They both struggled and fell on the sofa, which was on the side of the room. There are two doors leading from the room to the balcony. I walked out to the balcony and found there Robert Hanson, and one of the native women, whose name I do not know, were sitting on a form, which was placed at the end of the balcony, close by the door leading into the room. Through this door, in about five or six minutes, the deceased struggling with the prisoner Jones came out into the balcony, and he was pushed by Jones with violence up against the rail of the balcony, over which he fell—still being pushed by Jones—into the street below. In the act of falling, the deceased caught hold of the woman, who was sitting on the form, and pulled her over too. There was nothing to break the fall, and he fell flat on his back on to the path way. I went and fetched a police sepoy as soon as the deceased had fallen into the street. Jones and the other men went away without rendering the deceased any assistance. As I was waiting by the deceased in the street, Jones and the other men came back to where I was standing, and Jones said to me "You s—— I fell with the deceased." I replied "You did not fall." On this Jones and his companions went away. A European constable came up to me after this, and put the deceased in a buggy and brought him to this hospital. When I went down into the street the deceased was quite sensible. He said his arms and legs were broken. The woman's head was cut open. She was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I do not think that Jones intended to throw the deceased over the balcony.

Mr. John Dadson, Inspector of Police, stated that on Thursday the 30th January, at about 12 o'clock midnight, a sepoy came running up to him and said a European man and a native woman had been thrown out of a window in Duncan Road. He accompanied the sepoy, and on arriving at the spot he saw the deceased lying on the flat of his back. His body from the buttocks was lying on the foot path, his legs on the main road. Witness also saw a native woman sitting up. She was bleeding from the head. He asked the deceased what was the matter, and he replied, "My back is broken, send me to the hospital." He asked him how it was done. Deceased said, "I have been thrown out of that balcony." Witness asked him who did that. Deceased said, "I don't know his name. I know him by sight." Godfrey Early was standing by, and said he could recognize the man who had thrown the deceased into the street. Witness sent the deceased to the European General Hospital, and the native woman to the Jamsetjee Hospital. He took Early with him and searched Duncan Road and Dhobie Talao, but did not succeed in finding the man who was stated to have thrown deceased out that night. On the following day witness arrested Thomas Jones and Thomas Brown in the Clarendon Tavern.

Dr. Dymock, Assistant Surgeon to the European General Hospital, saw the deceased on the morning of the 31st ult. in the hospital. He was quite sensible and able to answer any questions that were put to him. His whole body was paralysed, with the exception of a slight power of motion in the left arm, which he subsequently lost. Deceased died on the 2nd instant, and witness had since made an examination of the body and found that the cause of death was fracture of the bone of the fifth *cervical vertebra*, causing injury to the spinal cord. Such a fracture might have been produced by his having been thrown from a height.

Four more witnesses were examined, and they corroborated in material points the testimony of Early. The following verdict was returned by the Jury: "That the deceased Mathew Smith met with his death in consequence of injuries received by his having been thrown out of a balcony by one Thomas Jones, who in the opinion of the Jury is guilty of the crime of culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Essa Ibrahim, a patient in the Jamsetjee hospital, was charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 40, the property of Thal Mahomed, who died in the Hospital yesterday. It appears that the man was in the habit of keeping money under his pillow, and it was missed about the time of his death. A police detective arrested the prisoner on suspicion, and he pointed out the place where he had concealed the money. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for four months in the House of Correction.

DITTO.—Futtoo Habib, an old offender, was convicted of stealing one copper and one brass vessel, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

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THE INSOLVENCY OF MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

JUDGMENT was given at the High Court on Monday last, by the Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould, in the appeal which had been brought against the decision of the Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court (Mr. Justice Tucker) in the matter of the insolvency of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka.

The Chief Justice said—This was an appeal brought before this Court against an order made by Mr. Justice Tucker sitting as Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, and by which he adjudged, under section 50 of the Insolvent Act, that the insolvent should be imprisoned for three calendar months, while under section 47 of the same Act he adjourned the further discharge of the insolvent for the period of twelve calendar months. The appeal was brought before this Court by virtue of section 73 of the Act, which provides—

"That it be lawful for any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any adjudication, order, or proceeding of any such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, to present, within one calendar month thereafter, a petition to the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Presidency; and it shall be lawful for such Court to order that the whole of the evidence, if any, which shall have been so taken down in writing as aforesaid, and the minutes and records of the proceedings of which complaint shall have been made, shall be brought before it, and the said last-mentioned Court shall enquire into the matter of the petition, and of such proceedings and evidence, and shall make such order thereon as to the same Court shall seem meet and just."

This clause, I think, gives to this Court, when the matter is brought before it by way of petition of appeal, the fullest powers which a court of appeal can have; and what we have to see on the present occasion is whether the order which has been made by the present Commissioner is substantially a proper order and a just order. Now, the Commissioner has adjudged that the insolvent was liable to be imprisoned under section 50 of the Act on two grounds. As to one of these grounds he said in his judgment—"The result of this investigation is that I convict this insolvent of having fraudulently discharged the debt due by Mr. Stewart to the firm, and of false and fraudulent entries in his accounts in several instances, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors." Section 50, under which that adjudication has been made, says—

"That in case it shall appear to any Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors that any such insolvent has fraudulently, with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book, paper, or writing, relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept, or caused to be kept, false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book, paper, or writing, or that such insolvent has fraudulently, with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors, or of giving an undue preference to any of the said creditors, discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said insolvent, or made away with, charged, mortgaged or concealed any part of his property, of what kind soever, such Court shall have power to adjudge that the insolvent shall be imprisoned for a period or periods not exceeding two years in the whole, as such Court shall direct, and to declare him entitled to his discharge as aforesaid at the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which he shall be sentenced, and by warrant under the seal of the Court to order him to be arrested and committed to prison, and there to be detained accordingly."

Now, this section contains two provisions in fact. The first provision, with regard to the making of false entries, constitutes it an offence on the part of the insolvent if he makes false entries with intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of the Act; and the latter branch of the section makes it also an offence if he fraudulently discharges or conceals any debt due to or from him, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors. The learned Commissioner has not quite sufficiently regarded the distinction between these two branches of the section, and he has certainly, with regard to the making of the false entries, found that it was done with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided amongst the creditors; but inasmuch as the object of the Insolvent Act is that the estate of the insolvent shall be fairly and equally divided amongst his creditors, and any debts due to him should form part of the assets to be so divided, entries which would have the effect, and which were made with the intent, of in any way preventing sums due to the firm from forming part of the assets of the firm, and from being divided amongst the creditors of the firm, would I think be made with the intent of defeating the objects of the Act,—and substantially the Commissioner appears to me to have adjudicated in that respect, although the words he has employed are probably not the most correct words if we look at the actual language of the Act. What we have to consider is whether the entries are false entries, and whether they were made with the intent of defeating the object of the Insolvent Act; and if so made, as regards the false entries the case will come within section 50. Then, in considering the question whether the transaction with Mr. Stewart was entered into with the intent of diminishing the sum which would be divided amongst the creditors of the firm, there is a passage in the judgment of Chief Justice Tindal, in the case which was quoted on the part of the appellants in the argument before us, which appears to me to be very material. It is stated in a note in Mr. Smith's book on Mercantile Law at page 587, to have received the approval of the very great authority, the late Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce, who afterwards became Lord Justice. That learned Judge is there stated to have, in the case of *ex parte* Simpson *in re* Hunt, De G's reports, page 9, "cited with approbation the following judgment of the Lord Chief Justice in Gibson *v.* Boutts, 3 Scott, 229:—'Where a party is in so hopeless a state of insolvency that he cannot reasonably expect to avoid bankruptcy, though he could not to fight it off as long as possible, I cannot look upon a payment voluntarily made by him to a favoured creditor in any other light than as a payment calculated and intended to defeat the bankrupt laws.'" Now, to apply this principle of the Lord Chief Justice to the present case, the question which this Court has to consider is, whether the party was in so hopeless a state of insolvency that he could not reasonably have expected to avoid his estate being distributed amongst his creditors under the provisions of the Acts with regard to insolvents; and if the evidence on this point proves the affirmative, I think the Court cannot look upon entries which are shown to be false in any other light than as entries made in the books of the insolvents, calculated and intended to defeat the operation of the insolvent laws. And if, upon such evidence, we come to that conclusion, it will be our duty to uphold the judgment of the learned Commissioner. Now, there is no doubt a distinction between a criminal and a civil case. This dictum of Lord Chief Justice Tindal was pronounced in a civil case, and I do not think the distinction between a criminal and a civil case—if I recollect rightly—was adverted to, or it was only very slightly adverted to if at all, in the course of the argument before us. But we must bear that distinction in mind, and in considering the evidence in this case I have borne it in mind, and have intended to give the insolvent the benefit of the circumstance that this is in the nature of a criminal charge. But, still, the general principle laid down by Chief Justice Tindal is applicable to this case, and we must look at the case in that light. Now, in order that we may judge whether these entries,—which have been made by the learned Commissioner the foundation of his judgment, and which, inasmuch as they purport to record transactions of a date anterior to the time when the entries were made, were certainly false entries, indeed it could not be disputed that they were false entries,—come within the meaning of section 50 of the Act, the substantial question to my mind is with what intention were those entries made by the insolvent or by other persons under his direction? And the intention is not to be judged by looking at isolated portions of the evidence, or by looking at the nature of the entries as being simply that of a transfer,—a point which was argued at length before us. The intention must be judged of from the general character of the transactions. In order to judge of the intention we must look at all the circumstances; we must look at the circumstance that these entries which are called transfers were entries which, *prima facie*, would show that there was not a liability to the firm on the part of the debtor, or that the debtor had been discharged from his liability to the firm; and not merely so, but that the persons in respect of whom these entries were made stood in a peculiar relation with regard to the insolvent,—that there were transactions between them which might render it probable that these persons might be favoured persons; and then we must also look to the most material fact as to what was the state of the affairs of the firm at the time when these entries appear to have been made, and what was the knowledge on the part of the insolvent of that state of the firm. We cannot in my opinion come to a satisfactory conclusion unless we take in at one view all the circumstances attending the transaction; and applying that rule to the case, I have, in addition to the great advantage we have had in having the case so fully discussed before us, availed myself of the adjournment since Friday to look over the material portions of the evidence. Now, I do not consider it necessary, after the great discussion which we have had, the examination of the evidence which took place in the course of the argument, and the very full opportunity which was given to the learned counsel on both sides to refer to the evidence,—that we should now discuss the evidence again in detail. But the conclusion to which I have arrived upon this evidence, is that these alterations in the books—these entries which were false entries—were not made by the insolvent, or by the hand which he employed to make them, with the intention either of putting the books, as is alleged, in a complete state, or of showing to Heerjee Jehangeer the exact state of the affairs of the firm, but that they were made with the intention of preventing that distribution of the assets of the firm, and the collection of debts justly due to the firm, which would have taken place and which would have been carried out by the Official Assignee, if the books had not been altered in the way in which they were. I cannot reasonably come to the conclusion, looking to the state of affairs at that time, and looking to the knowledge which the insolvent must have had of the state of the affairs of his firm,—that these entries were made with any other object than that of preparing a way for dealing with the estate under the operation of the insolvent laws, and of defeating the object of the insolvent in regard to those particular persons—of putting them in what might be supposed to be a more favourable position than they would have been in if these alterations in the books had not been made. Nor is it material that the object of making the entries has failed: it is enough, with regard to section 50, that these entries were made with the intention of defeating the objects of the Act, although the party may not have succeeded in doing so. In fine, it appears to me—adopting in effect the language of the Lord Chief Justice in the passage I have quoted—that, looking to all the circumstances of the case, the state of the firm in the months of June and July, the state of the firm when undoubtedly these entries must have been made—taking in view, in short, all the evidence in the case—I do not think that the insolvent could have reasonably expected that he would obtain the assistance from Heerjee which would have enabled him to prevent the estate being wound up under the insolvent laws, and that he could not reasonably have expected to avoid that result. I think that is the fair conclusion from the evidence, and that the state of the firm at the time, to his knowledge, was such that it might reasonably be expected that these books should not have been altered in any way whatever. It does not seem to me that the evidence supports the argument of the learned counsel with regard to the custom to make such alterations, for whatever might be the practice in the case of native traders (I scarcely think it deserves to be called by the name of a custom, because when the law speaks of a custom it recognises something which has validity)—but whatever may have been the custom in that respect, I think that native traders ought to know that when a firm is in such a state of insolvency as this one was, no custom will justify making alterations in the books, and making false entries which might in any way mislead those who have to investigate the affairs of the firm; and this Court I think ought to indicate that such a practice as that can in no case be allowed—that when a firm is in a state of insolvency the books ought to be carefully preserved so as to show what the real state of affairs is—and that no alteration ought to be allowed to be made. And therefore it is my opinion, that these entries which have been made by the learned Commissioner the foundation of his judgment, were false entries, that they were made by the insolvent, (not with his own hand but by the hand of a person employed by him to make them—by the hand of his mehta;—for in this respect I believe what Patuck said, namely, that it was not his doing, but an act done under the direction of the insolvent,)—and that they were false entries made for the purpose of defeating the objects of the Insolvent Act. Now, that would render the insolvent liable to be imprisoned under the first branch of section 50. But then, there is the other transaction with regard to Mr. Stewart, which the learned Commissioner thought came also within section 50. Now, I have felt in the course of the investigation, and since Friday, some doubt whether the intention of the insolvent with regard to this matter was satisfactorily made out, and whether it is not possible upon the evidence that this was *not* done, by the insolvent, with the intent of diminishing the sum to be divided amongst the creditors—the insolvent having perhaps at that time been not so fully aware of the state of his affairs or of the hopelessness of his being able to carry on his business, as to afford evidence of that intention. But I have not felt any serious doubt upon the matter, and upon the whole I certainly do not entertain any such doubt, as would justify me in saying that the learned Commissioner has come to a wrong conclusion upon that point. I think it is very probable that if the case had been before myself I should have come to the same conclusion as he did. Certainly I do not feel such a doubt in regard to Mr. Stewart's transaction as to justify me in overruling the decision of the learned Commissioner with regard to it. Therefore, with regard to both the matters which have been made the foundation of the adjudication under section 50, I think the decision of the learned Commissioner is a right decision, and that it ought to be confirmed by this Court. That disposes of the matter as regards section 50. Then the order proceeds under section 47 to adjourn the insolvent's discharge. Now, it is not the discharge which is adjourned under section 47, strictly speaking. What is adjourned under section 47 is the further hearing of the matter. But looking to the way in which the order is drawn up, it is obvious that what was meant by discharge was that the further hearing was to be adjourned, and that at the expiration of the twelve months the discharge would be ordered, and that being so, this Court will, in the exercise of the power vested in it, direct that for the word "discharge" in that part of the order the word, "further hearing" shall be substituted. Well, it was argued that the Insolvent Court had no power to make such an order at the same time that an order was made under section 50, and it was pressed upon us that if an order was made by the Court adjudging the insolvent to be imprisoned for any period under section 50, the Court was bound to declare the insolvent entitled to his discharge at the expiration of that time. I think that that is not the true construction of section 50. Looking to the great inconvenience which would arise if that construction were put upon it, and seeing that the words are capable of a different meaning, I think we are bound to put the latter construction upon them. I regard these words "and declare him entitled to his discharge," not as being imperative, and as directing that the Court shall, whenever it makes an order under section 50, without regard to other matters, declare the insolvent entitled to his discharge at the end of the time specified, but as enabling words, giving the Court the power of doing that, or of bringing up the insolvent again. I do not regard it as by any means a direction to the Court to do it, because there may be many cases in which it would operate most mischievously if the Court had no power in making an order such as this under section 50, to deal with the other matters in the case as law and justice require. It seems to me that, applying to this section the ordinary rules applying to Acts of Parliament, we ought to construe these words not as being imperative in their meaning, but as permissive and enabling, and that it is competent for the Court, if the circumstances of the case require it, to make an order under section 47 adjourning the further hearing of the matter, and at the same time to adjudge that the insolvent, should be imprisoned under section 50. And that there was quite sufficient cause for the learned Commissioner to deal with the case under section 47, is to my mind quite clear. The insolvent, independently of the circumstances which brought him under the operation of section 50, had most certainly been guilty of misconduct in regard to the reckless way in which he traded, and other matters referred to by the learned Commissioner; and it might have been quite proper and necessary; even if there had been no case under section 50, to adjourn the further hearing of the matter without protection. If the case had come before me, I should not have hesitated as to that, and certainly should have considered that the insolvent was not entitled to his immediate discharge, apart from the matter of the false entries and the transaction with Mr. Stewart. Therefore the conclusion I have come to is that the order of the learned Judge must be amended in some respects, and that as amended it should stand confirmed by this Court. The amendment which will have to be made in regard to the first part, where it is stated that he "did with a like intent"—that is, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors—"make false and fraudulent entries in his books," is that instead of saying that it was with the intent of diminishing the sum to be divided amongst his creditors, it will have to be "with intent of defeating the objects of the said Act"—the Insolvent Act. And in the other part the amendment which has to be made is that of substituting the words "further hearing" for the word "discharge." We shall direct the order to be amended in that way. Only one other matter remains to be considered, and that is with regard to the costs of these proceedings. Section 75 gives to this Court the power of directing "by whom and in what manner the costs of such petition, and of the proceedings which shall have been had thereon, and of the taking down of any such evidence in writing, and of the proceedings of which complaint shall have been made, shall be paid." I am certainly of opinion that, the appellant having failed entirely as regards the substance of the matter, and the order which this Court thinks fit to make being merely for the purpose of effecting some verbal amendments in the order of the learned Commissioner, the costs of this appeal, and of the taking of the evidence, should be paid by the petitioner.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I entirely concur in the judgment that has just been delivered by the Chief Justice, and as I could add nothing to the clearness and fulness of his exposition, I shall merely intimate my entire concurrence in all the conclusions at which he has arrived, for the reasons which he has expressed.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1868.

SECOND DAY—*February* 4.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE ROBBERY OF SILVER FROM THE MINT.—Dorabjee Eduljee and Dosabhoy Pallonjee were charged with having, on 18th December last, being assistant bullion keepers in Her Majesty's Mint, committed criminal breach of trust, of 67 pieces of silver, and Dosabhoy was also charged with having abetted the offence. Both prisoners were further charged with having committed theft of the 67 pieces of silver, Dosabhoy being charged with abetment of the same, and both were further charged with simple theft.

The Advocate General and Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution. Mr. McCulloch appeared for Dosabhoy, and Mr. Macpherson for Dorabjee.

The Advocate General, in opening the case for the prosecution, explained to the jury the different operations in the Mint, that they might be better able to understand the evidence to be laid before them. The prisoner Dosabhoy had custody of the bullion in the stronghold containing the rolled and adjusted bars. His duty was to weigh all the bullion which came from the melting department, and to issue out to the rolling and adjusting departments, and then take back in the afternoon the bullion which had been operated upon. Dosabhoy sat at a table and kept an account of all the bullion issued from and returned to his stronghold. On leaving in the evening he gave the keys into the hands of his superior, the chief bullion keeper. Dorabjee was employed under Dosabhoy for the purpose of conveying the bars from the melting department, and carrying back to the melting department the "scissel," or bars out of which the round pieces had been cut out, for the purpose of having it melted again. No work was done in the Mint on the 14th, 15th, 16th, or 17th December. On the 16th a party of visitors were conducted through the Mint, and as there was no work going on two slips of silver was taken from Dosabhoy's stronghold, in the presence of Dosabhoy, and were punched with 77 holes for the purpose of showing the operations. These pieces were given into Dosabhoy's charge, and he was directed to put them into a bag. The "scissel" was also given into Dosabhoy's charge. On the afternoon of Wednesday the 18th an assistant engineer named John Fido was sitting in the new mill, and he saw both of the prisoners carrying some six or seven books into the bullion stronghold. There was nobody else in the mill at the time, and his attention was soon afterwards attracted by Dosabhoy coming out of the stronghold door and staring at him, and looking at him as if he were watching them; then shortly afterwards Dorabjee came out from the door of the stronghold and Fido noticed something in Dorabjee's left hand pocket. Dosabhoy sat down at the table, but Dorabjee kept standing, and Fido tried once or twice to get near enough to him to enable him to tap and see whether it was silver which was bulging out of his pocket; but whenever he did so Dorabjee moved away a little. His suspicions having thus been aroused, they were confirmed by hearing Dosabhoy say to Dorabjee in Guzerati, "Take care of your pocket," or "mind your pocket." Fido then immediately communicated his suspicions to his superiors, and the two Parsees were closely watched for the rest of the afternoon. The Mint closes at four in the afternoon, and at a quarter to four Dorabjee asked his superior for leave to go out, as he had business of importance, which was refused. At four, when the Mint closes, the *employes* are all searched on leaving, excepting the higher servants. At that time the prisoners went out and were proceeding under the portico, when they were stopped by their superior officers and requested to go up into the room of Captain Williams, Acting Mint Master. Dorabjee first went up, and immediately on entering produced from his left side pocket a bag, which was opened and found to contain 67 pieces of silver exactly of the size of those which are cut out of "scissel." 77 pieces had been cut out from these two slips, and what became of the other 10 there was no means of knowing. Dosabhoy came into the room immediately afterwards, and said he knew nothing about it. Both prisoners were then given into the custody of the police.

Evidence having been adduced for the prosecution,

Mr. Macpherson submitted that the first two charges could not be sustained. The first charge was that of the prisoners having jointly committed breach of trust. A necessary element in breach of trust was trust of or dominion over property, and upon the evidence of the transaction it was quite clear that the property was not in the trust of his client.

The Advocate General contended that there had been criminal breach of trust under section 405.

His Lordship said the charge could not be sustained, and it was therefore struck out.

Mr. Macpherson then addressed the Court on behalf of his client. He said that the evidence had shown that there was great laxness in the rules at the Mint, which threw great temptation upon those who had opportunities of abstracting property. He then ran over the evidence to show how it was consistent with the innocence of his client.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury on behalf of his client.

The Jury having been addressed by his Lordship, retired about 6 o'clock, and in half an hour returned with a verdict finding Dorabjee guilty of theft. The foreman stated that the jury could not agree as to Dosabhoy. His Lordship said that in that case the jury must again retire till they could agree in their verdict. The jury then again retired, and about eight o'clock returned into Court with a verdict finding Dosabhoy not guilty.

His Lordship said he would pass a lighter sentence than he would otherwise had done, because his own private opinion on the evidence in this case was that Dorabjee, being the subordinate to the second prisoner, he was probably less to blame than Dosabhoy. The jury had acquitted Dosabhoy, but he could not, in passing sentence upon Dorabjee, allow himself not to be influenced by the opinion which he had formed upon the evidence. Therefore, the sentence of the Court was that Dorabjee be kept in rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.

(*Our Paper, January* 31.)

HIS Excellency contrary to expectation left Kurrachee for Kotree on Tuesday morning last from the *McLeod*, and not from the Frere Station as was originally intended. A large party, however, joined the train at the latter point, where stood our reporter, who describes the Governor's special carriage, the engine and other carriages as having been beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The station, too, was converted into a fairy scene having been turned as if by a magic wand, from a bleak desert into a little Garden of Eden. The Railway officials who attended His Excellency in his carriage and travelled with him, were Mr. D. McNeill, Traffic Manager, on whom depended all the arrangements *en route*, and Mr. T. G. Newnham, Chief Engineer open line; Mr. H. Parker, Loco. motive Superintendent, driving the engine. The Governor stopped at the Mulleer to inspect the new bridge, with which he appeared to be well pleased; and though this detained the train a short while, yet Mr. Parker skillfully contrived that it should reach Kotree to a second of the time beforehand calculated on. At every station on the way the party were received with the greatest respect. Reaching Kotree it was found that Mr. Beard, the Assistant Traffic Manager, and Mr. Golding, the Chief Inspector, had made excellent arrangements for the reception of the distinguished visitors. In addition to the station being tastefully decorated, a chaste avenue was thrown over the temporary platform on the lower wharf line leading to the steamer. While passing the station in ordinary use, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was greeted with a Railway fog signal salute. His Excellency then landed at the platform opposite Captain Wood's residence where a sumptuous repast was provided, to which upwards of forty sat down, the arrangements reflecting the highest credit on Captain Wilkins who undertook them. Tiffin over, Sir Seymour went in a special train through the wharf lines, and after inspecting them crossed the Indus to Giddoo Bunder, Captain Howe on whom fell this duty carrying it out in a most praiseworthy manner. Reaching Gidoo Bunder Sir Seymour met two sons of His Highness Meer Ali Moarad and a number of Sirdars who came on board the ferry boat, and were introduced to him. On landing, His Excellency found a guard of honor in attendance consisting of a full company of H. M.'s 2nd Beloochees under the command of Captain Hogg. An immense concourse of natives had also assemble to greet Sir Seymour on his arrival at the outskirt of the ancient capital of the Province. A number of European officers, including Captain Nicholetts, were also on the ground. Altogether the whole of the arrangements on the line were so perfect as to have repeatedly called forth encomiums from the Governor, who, we believe, has determined to re-visit Scinde next cold weather and make a longer stay among us than the exigencies of the service will admit of just now. His Excellency and party will most probably return to Kurrachee this day week.

BABOO RAMGOPAUL GHOSE.

(*The Hindoo Patriot.*)

Death has again carried away one of our foremost men. Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose is no more! The heart that throbbed so quickly in sympathy for his countrymen has ceased to beat, the hand that was ever ready to strike in their cause has fallen, the tongue that was seldom raised in vain in their behalf and was the terror of wrong-doers is at rest. After a protracted suffering of nearly two years from a complication of diseases, which baffled the healing art, but to which a man with a less strong constitution would have succumbed much earlier, Baboo Ramgopaul died on Tuesday last at 11½ A. M. It was proposed that his friends and admirers should follow the corpse to the Burning Ghat in order to show their respect to the memory of the dead and sympathy to his surviving relatives, but as this was not a native custom, and the assembling of such a party would involve delay, which would only intensify the lamentations in the house, the idea was ultimately abandoned. Nevertheless several leading native gentlemen, who had received the sad intelligence, called at the house of the deceased, and also at the Burning Ghat. The cremation commenced at about 3 P.M.

At the time of his death Baboo Ramgopaul was in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and we may accordingly put down 1815 as the year of his birth. Though born of poor parentage, he was by education, association, talents, and feeling one of nature's noblemen. His father Govind Chunder Ghose of Baghatty in the district of Hooghly, was a tradesman in Calcutta, and also the Agent of the Rajah of Cooch Behar. By his mother's side he was well connected; his grandfather was Dewan Rampersad Sing. His birth took place in his maternal grand-father's house in Bechoo Chatterjea's Lane in this city.

One of the most pleasing features in the character of Baboo Ramgopaul was his readiness to assist friends. He often used to advance funds to them, and never charged interest except when he had to pay it himself, and that only at the Bank-rate. At the time of his death he cancelled all the debts which some of his friends owed to him to the tune it is said of some thirty to forty thousand rupees. He was equally generous to his poor relatives. He was also conspicuous for his public liberality. There was not a movement made whether for the relief of suffering humanity, or for the advancement of a national cause, to which he did not contribute liberally. He was the resuscitator of the Native Committee of the District Charitable Society, of which he was for many years its honoured President. By his will we understand he bequeathed a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the District Charitable Society and of Rs. 25,000 to the Calcutta University.

We have endeavoured to give as complete an account of the life and career of the lamented deceased as the compass of a single newspaper article would admit of. In him the young Bengal party have lost their chief, and the country at large an able and eloquent advocate. The generation of Europeans that knew him best and appreciated him most has passed away, but still there are many amongst them to whom his name and fame are not unknown. If there was any native, who approached the Englishman in the best qualities of his character, it was he. His unflinching honesty in a line, in which honesty is rather rare, was the best practical lesson he could teach to his countrymen. It is befitting that the memory of one, who rendered such eminent services to his country, should be commemorated in a suitable form. We are glad to learn that a preliminary meeting will be held this week at the British Indian Association Rooms for the above purpose.

AMERICAN VIEWS ON THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.

(*The New York Tribune, Dec.* 18.)

THE world is so full of folly that we ought scarcely to be surprised at any exhibition of a lack of common-sense in the multitude; yet the course which the Fenians seem to have resolved upon following in England is so preposterously foolish that one can hardly help suspecting it must have been inspired by some of their secret enemies. The folly of the British Government in hanging the three Irishmen at Manchester by way of warning the conspirators to rescue no more prisoners has been exceeded by the folly of the Fenians who blew up the Clerkenwell gaol and destroyed a number of lives, by way of protesting that the warning was lost upon them. We have expressed our conviction more than once that the worst thing at present to be apprehended from the Fenian movement is the kindling of a riotous animosity between Celtic and Saxon mobs in the English cities and towns. Both parties seem now to be trying their best to precipitate this apprehended disaster. The government has entered upon a course of ill-judged rigour, the press has been holding up the halter as the great national panacea; and now the Fenians have allowed themselves to be provoked into outrages which, if they are not stopped at once, will render it literally impossible for the crown not to hang or for the English people not to hate them. The British bulldog is a very savage and brutal creature when he is roused, and if he persuades himself that his house is to be blown up with gunpowder, Ireland may be turned into a second India or Jamaica. The men who tied Sepoys to the cannon's mouth, and justified the murders of Eyre, will have little compunction about a massacre of Irish insurgents. But more than this, the Fenians are losing the countenance of their best friends. The spectacle of an oppressed people struggling manfully against their oppressors, falling or conquering in honest fight, striking at their enemies, and sparing the guiltless, cannot but awaken enthusiasm in all honourable breasts. But the incendiary and the assassin is every man's foe. No cause, however holy, can justify a deed like that at Clerkenwell, which brought death and suffering upon the harmless, and in no event could have been any serious advantage to the Irish people. By the execution of Allen and his companions, Fenianism made a tremendous gain; by this affair, it has suffered a tremendous loss.

(*The New York Nation, Dec.* 19.)

The Fenians seem to be copying the incidents of the late war as near as they know how. Their first idea was to avail themselves of the English precedent in the Alabama case, by conquering Canada, and making it a base for maritime operations against British commerce. The conquest of Canada proved, however, an impossibility, and then a rising in Ireland was ventured on but proved a pitiful failure. They are now copying the Confederates once more, and have taken to incendiarism in the great cities, and detached outrages, such as those with which we were all familiar here in the winter of 1864. Their favourite exploit of late has been the assassination of solitary policemen. They have now attempted to liberate a prisoner by blowing up a gaol, and in the attempt have succeeded in killing and wounding some forty of the other prisoners and gaol officials. Blowing up the building with the gunpowder is a thoroughly original, and let us add, thoroughly Fenian mode of getting a man out of prison. The savage atrocity of these exploits is, however, not their worst feature. They are rapidly rousing the tigerish spirit of the English, and drowning the voice of all those who are seeking, by calm and earnest discussion, the settlement of Irish grievances. The Irish are but a handful in the great towns in England, and if the English mob were let loose on them, we should witness scenes which would bring disgrace on Christianity and civilization. Moreover, if the Irish of all the rest of Ireland are a match for the Orangemen of Ulster and of the eastern coast, the characteristics of the two races must have changed more than we believe they have since the last civil war. The Celts are individually as brave as any men in the world, but they want cohesiveness, the power of organisation, the grim, dour determination and persistence which for centuries have made them an easy prey to one-tenth of their number of Englishmen and Scotchmen. The English government has had as much as it could do, for some years past, to keep the Orangemen quiet; it has only to withdraw its hand to produce in Ireland another religious war, as bloody and brutal as any of its predecessors, and ending, we fear, in the same way. In the meantime, Irish reform continues to be the great subject of discussion in England. The liberals are rapidly coming to the conclusion that neither abolition of the church establishment nor the grant of what has hitherto been called "tenant right"—that is, the payment of the tenant for the value of his improvements—will now be sufficient to lay the devil of Irish discontent; that something still more radical is needed, namely, the application to Ireland of the plan by which Stein reformed Prussia, and under which the tenant is made the real owner of the soil, subject to a rent-charge.

THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS IN AMERICA.

(*From the New York Nation.*)

THE question of returning to specie payments is one in which we are all more or less interested. It is also a question concerning which every one has, and is entitled to have, his own opinion. It is furthermore a question upon which very few people have seriously reflected, and which has become so hidden by the clouds of dusty verbiage raised around it by quacks and nostrum dealers, that few people have the courage to select it as a subject for their reflections. We propose to show that some of these clouds can be blown away, and that the question itself is neither so profound nor so complicated as is generally supposed. When we talk of resuming specie payments, we generally mean returning to that financial condition which prevailed before specie payments were suspended—a condition in which, under ordinary circumstances, the one dollar note of a responsible, sound bank, not too far removed from New York city, would purchase at par a gold dollar of United States coinage. From that condition we are now so far removed that it requires 1 dollar and 34 or 35 cents of the best bank-bills now in circulation to purchase the coin in question. To what is this difference attributable? Nine persons out of ten will answer, to the war; and in a general way this is undoubtedly the correct answer. But if the difference is attributable to the war, why has it not ceased with peace? The answer to this is, because peace has not yet removed those great results of war, our inflated currency and our national debt. But if the difference is due to our inflated currency and our national debt, how is it that the difference itself is ten per cent. greater to-day than it was on the 1st of May, 1866, when the currency was more inflated by one hundred and fifty millions than it is now, and when the debt was larger by two hundred millions than it is now, and when gold stood at 125—a point which it has never since reached again? To this question the answer is not easy; indeed, most difficult. For, paradoxical as the assertion may appear, neither the war, nor the currency inflation nor the national debt, had, or has directly, anything to do with the suspension of those specie payments which everybody now desires to see restored. The New York banks are not the only banks that ever suspended specie payments, nor did they in 1860, suspended for the first time. The banks of England and of France, among others, have suspended specie payments and have done so in times of peace as well as in times of war. The banks of New York suspended specie payments in 1837 and 1857 as well as in 1860. At the two former dates there certainly was no war, no debt, no inflated currency, while even in 1860 the war was only in prospect, and the great debt and the currency inflation were scarcely dreamed of. It is evident not only that in other countries, and in this country at other times, specie payments have been suspended without being due to the causes to which our present suspension has been attributed, but also that these causes were not even in operation at the time of the present suspension. If then, suspension was not caused by war, by currency inflation or by the national debt, what was it caused by?

Were it not that the fact is habitually ignored it would scarcely be worth while to remind our raders that specie payments were not suspended by an act of Congress. Acts of Congress have indeed legalised and intensified and altered the character of this suspension; but long before Congress thought that it would be called upon to legislate on currency, or banking, or any other of the many cognate questions that it so little understands, the banks had suspended specie payments, for the reason that they had not and could not procure coin enough to meet their indebtedness. The business of a bank consists in receiving money on deposit and lending it out. Money left on deposit with a bank can be withdrawn at a moment's notice. But the money lent by a bank to merchants or others is generally lent for a specified time, and cannot be called in by the bank until that time expires. If, therefore, a bank receives the funds of fifty people on deposit to-day, and lends out the whole of them to-morrow, and some or all of the depositors demand back their money the third day, the bank is, of course, unable to furnish it, or, in other words, fails. Now, the experience of many years, and of many banks, has shown that of fifty people who to-day deposit one or two hundred dollars each in a bank, not over one-third will be likely to want their money back within a given time say sixty days. If therefore the bank lends out for sixty days only two-thirds of the amounts received on deposit, it is almost certain to have enough funds left on hand to pay all its depositors who may want their money during that time. Or, in other words, if it retains funds enough on hand to pay one third of the amount which it owes to depositors, it is not likely ever to fail. This one-third rule, derived from years of experience, worked well in New York. In other parts of the country different proportions were found to be necessary for safe banking, while in other countries still different proportions prevail, and in England the whole financial world is regulated by a rule so absurd, so complicated, and so thoroughly based upon a disregard of common sense, that it would break the whole community if not periodically suspended. But neither Sir Robert Peel's famous Bank Act, long venerated as the *chef d'œuvre* of financial legislation, nor the one-third rule of this country, nor the two-fifths rule of continental bankers, has prevented the banks of all countries from failing more or less often, for the simple reason that, although in ordinary times only one depositor out of three or four is likely to ask for his money, yet there are constantly recurring extraordinary times, in which five out of six, or perhaps all, of the depositors of a bank ask for their money at once. When the extraordinary influence is wide-spread and affects all banks alike, thus preventing them from assisting one other, the consequence is the inevitable failure of all. A bank like any other corporation, or like a private individual, when it is unable to pay what it owes at the times when it is due, simply fails. If its creditors are willing to give it time, and if the bank is after this voluntary delay on the part of its creditors able to pay, it resumes its business, resumes payments, and continues as before. A bank that issues currency practically borrows coin, and gives therefore a printed promise to pay that coin on demand. It receives the coin of its depositors, and promises to return it on demand, and, it borrows other kind which it likewise promises to pay on demand. Of the coin so borrowed and received on deposit it lends out two-thirds, knowing that in ordinary times the other third will suffice to meet all demands upon it. Extraordinary times ensue, the one-third of coin on hand does not suffice to redeem the claims presented for payment, and the bank fails. But instead of actually failing, the bank declares that it can pay all it owes, but that it cannot pay in coin; that it can give its well-secured "promises to pay" to all its creditors, if they will only consent to take the promises instead of the coin. If the inability of the banks, to pay in coin is general, and caused by some great calamity or some unforeseen change in the course of trade, and not by mismanagement on the part of individual banks, the public is almost always willing to temporarily accept the promises, the bank-notes, the currency in place of the coin, and this legalised or implied temporary public acceptance of the promises of the banks in place of the coin which is rightly due, is called "a suspension of specie payments." In 1857 the course of the foreign trade of the country required an unexpectedly heavy export of coin. Whoever owed abroad presented to the banks the promises which he held, and demanded the coin. The banks were unable to suppy the demand, and suspended specie payments. But they acknowledged their liability to pay coin, and as soon as they had procured a sufficient supply of gold they resumed specie payments, and paid off their indebtedness in coin as it was due.

In 1860, the fear of civil war in the United States caused its inhabitants to draw from the banks and to hoard large amounts of gold coin, no less than eighty millions of dollars in one year. The drain upon the banks was so great that they were unable to meet it; as in 1857, they were compelled to suspend specie payments; as in 1857 they acknowledged their coin indebtedness, and no doubt at some early day proposed to resume—that is, to pay in coin the indebtedness on which their creditors had granted them an unspecified extension of time. But the action of congress in passing the Legal Tender Act entirely destroyed the claim which their creditors had upon the banks, the banks became not only enabled but were morally entitled to buy up at a discount their no longer valid promises to pay coin, and thus actually to cancel all evidence of their indebtedness. Many of the banks did so, some failed entirely and were wound up, others were destroyed by the National Bank Act, and the rest surrendered the charters under which they formerly existed and became national banks. It must be evident that the present so-called suspension of specie payments is a very different thing from the actual suspension of 1857, and that there can be no question about resuming specie payments now in the sense in which we resumed specie payments in 1858. Then the banks which had suspended resumed specie payments by paying off their delayed coin indebtedness. Now the coin indebtedness existing in 1861 has actually been paid off or cancelled, and the debt itself has disappeared with the banks that owed it. The present banks did not suspend. They have never borrowed coin or received coin on deposit that they have not paid. The present banks have never promised or agreed to pay coin to their depositors or bill-holders, and no greater instance of popular injustice can well be imagined than the prevailing clamour to compel them to resume specie payment when they have never suspended. The people are suffering from the effects, only too well described by the slang term "demoralizing" of an irredeemable currency. The experience of the present generation, until 1861 was limited to irredeemable currency due to bank suspension alone, and hence the present irredeemable currency is naturally attributed to the same cause. We have shown that the popular belief in this respect is unfounded. The true origin of our present irredeemable currency must first be clearly understood before intelligent measures can be taken to substitute another for it.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(*The Geelong Advertiser, Nov.* 30.)

ENTRY OF THE PRINCE INTO MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has effected his State landing in Victoria, and the entire affair may be ascribed as having been an unqualified success. The whole line of route was crowded with spectators, and Melbourne itself, or at least that portion of it through which the Prince passed, was crammed with dense bodies of people. All along the route stands and balconies had been erected, most of which were filled, and the display of bunting in every part was as to prove that, in outward demonstration at least, there was no lack of loyalty in the metropolis of the colony. H. R. H. landed at the S. E. side of the Sandridge Railway pier (where a military guard of horsemen was stationed) and was received by his Excellency the Governor, the members of the Government, and the Royal Reception Commission, members of the Executive Council, members of the Legislature, and a number of other official gentlemen. On his arrival there at twelve o'clock, a royal salute was fired, and the Mayor and Council of Sandridge, presented him with an address of welcome, and expressive of loyalty to the British throne, to which address he replied in a few words. After a short pause his Royal Highness entered a carriage drawn by four horses, which had been prepared for him, and the procession was formed. The escort was a body of volunteer cavalry, and the procession consisting of the carriages of the Press, his Royal Highness, his Excellency the Governor, the Staff Major-General Chute, the Members of the Government, the Reception Committee, his Royal Highness' Suite, his Excellency's Suite, the Consuls, the Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne, the Executive Council, the Judges, the Legislative Council and Assembly, the vice Chancellor of the University, and the Mayors and Corporations of Sandridge and Emerald Hill. On arriving at Emerald Hill, where a magnificent triumphal arch had been erected, the Mayor and Corporation of that municipality read their address, and received the reply to it, the band of the guard of honour playing the National Anthem, and a body of school children about 2000 in number singing the National Anthem. At the toll-gate on the Sandridge road the various friendly societies of Melbourne headed the *cortege* in the following order (each society being preceded by its band, and the members wearing their distinguishing badges and insignia): The M. U. of Order Oddfellows, the Foresters, a number of them members of the Order of Druids, whose grotesque appearance created considerable amusement. They were clothed in long white frocks, the upper portion of their faces was hidden by an indescribable white covering, in shape resembling something between a cowl and a turban, and the lower portion could not be distinguished owing to the Druids wearing artificial white beards which reached down to their waists. They were greeted with roars of laughter, but preserving their incognito they treated their reception with consummate coolness; the Druids gathering was certainly the most striking feature in the whole of the programme. Next to this came the Rechabites, the St. Patrick's Society, the A. I. O. of Oddfellows, the Sons of Temperance, the St. Francis' Society, and the Free Gardeners: taken as a whole, the gathering of the Friendly Societies was a very imposing sight when seen a short distance away; many of the members, however, could not bear a close inspection, their regalia presenting a most seedy appearance, which the dust they had to encounter did not at all tend to improve; it was also noticed that women and children were allowed to walk in the ranks who would on such an occasion have been better at home, or at any rate would have had a opportunity of seeing the demonstration if they had taken their places among the crowd which lined both sides of the road from Sandridge to Melbourne. The Foresters appeared to great advantage, their green regalia being generally speaking, bright and new. One member was bold enough to appear in a costume similar to that which we are told was worn by the celebrated outlaw—the brave Robin Hood; being a tall man he was dubbed by the spectators with the name of "Little John." The members of the St. Patrick's Society also looked remarkably well. Proceeding along the Sandridge road the Prince arrived opposite the grand stand near Prince's Bridge, on which were congregated the children attending the Industrial Schools at Sunbury, the boys being in one division and the girls in the other. This was a most interesting spectacle, and caused many to stay there to listen to the singing instead of going the whole way to Sandridge. The girls sang remarkably well, and a few minutes before the Prince arrived they were all regaled with buns, &c. On the opposite side of the road was erected a grand stand which was well filled with visitors who cheered His Royal Highness most lustily, the Industrial School children singing the "National Anthem." The Prince did not stop, but raised his hat frequently in acknowledgment of the singing and cheering. He appeared rather incommoded by the dust and heat, and it is no wonder that he was so, as the weather was decidedly warm and the dust rising now and again in clouds, caused him to have plenty of work for his pocket handkerchief. A little further on the St. Kilda cadets kept the line of road for about thirty yards; but with this exception, although there was a strong body of police present, they were unable to keep back the crowd who pressed in such a manner as to make progress a matter of no little difficulty. They evidently did not mean to be obstructive; but they could not restrain their ardour, one and all being anxious to get a view of the Prince. Those who did get a good view of him were highly pleased with his manly appearance. Prince Alfred is evidently no carpet knight, and his sunburnt features prove that he has taken to his duties as a British seaman ought to do, and has not, like many of high rank engaged in the service, endeavoured by shirking his duty to save his complexion. At each end of Prince's Bridge a splendid triumphal arch was erected, neither in any way impeding the traffic, being flush with the battlements of the bridge. The Mayor of Melbourne deserves great credit for the promptitude shown by him in having the original arches pulled down, had he not done so, we feel assured some distressing accident would have occurred, as directly after the Prince had passed, the crowd rushed to the bridge, anxious to be in time for the grand demonstration at the Town Hall. The procession entered Melbourne at a quarter to one o'clock, both sides of Swanston street being densely packed with gaily dressed visitors. The approach to the Town Hall being kept clear by the soldiers of the 14th regt. whose glistening bayonets were respected by the most enthusiastic, the volunteers also rendering great assistance. At about five minutes to one the Prince's carriage crossed the bridge and his entree into the metropolis of the South was the signal for a deafening burst of applause—never did we hear such a cheer as rent the air on this occasion. Swanston Street presented an appearance that we feel incompetent to describe—as far as the eye could reach it was a continuation of gay coloured ensigns; both sides of the street were densely packed, the verandahs groaned again under their human freight. Every window was crowded with the animated features of the fairer six, who waved their handkerchiefs in delight; even narrow cornices were graced by the presence of beauty, and as for the tops of houses, there was not an inch of space where a person could secure a footing that was not taken advantage of. All these joined in a spontaneous cheer, which doubtless could have been heard for miles. No sooner had the Prince passed along than the crowd almost completely blocked up the thoroughfare, and the occupants of the many carriages which joined in the procession—ministers, members of Parliament clerical dignitaries, and private gentlemen had to get out and make the best of their way through the crowd, being now and again assisted by a kind-hearted volunteer or policeman to the corporation platform, erected in front of the Town Hall, where the Prince was met by the Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne, on a dais erected for the occasion at the foot of Collins-street, the officials being in their robes and cocked hats. The Corporation platform, erected behind the dais, was of a most substantial character, and presented a sight that will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to witness it, tier after tier was filled with beautiful Victorians, whose brilliant costumes and jewels were displayed to great advantage; never has such a galaxy of beauty been seen in the colony. The Mayor then spoke as follows:—"The Corporation of Melbourne on behalf of the citizens beg to offer you our hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in this colony. We welcome you with pride and pleasure within the portals of our young but noble city, and we hope that your stay amongst us will be as gratifying to you as it will be pleasing and honorable to us. I beg to assure you of our devotion and attachment to our most gracious sovereign the Queen, and of our loyalty you will doubtless have ample testimony before leaving these shores. We are here for the purpose of presenting you with an address, which with your permission I will now read." His Worship then read the following address:—

"To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, &c.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—

"We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, councillors, and citizens of the city of Melbourne, respectfully offer to your Royal Highness our heartiest welcome to this city.

"We beg to assure your Royal Highness of our devoted loyalty to the throne of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and of our faithful attachment to her Royal person.

"Enjoying under Her Majesty's gracious rule the advantage of local incorporation, which has been with us for a quarter of a century, as amongst our ancestors for ages, the bulwark at once of liberty and order, we, as the oldest representative body in the colony, hail with enthusiasm the opportunity which the honour of your Royal Highness's visit affords us for expressing to a son of our revered Sovereign, and of the wise and good Prince Albert, our deeply grateful sense of the benefits of good government and of public and private virtue and beneficence, which, whilst adorning the throne have been fruitful in blessings to the empire, and have endeared Her Majesty, the memory of her illustrious Consort and the members of their august family, to Her Majesty's subjects throughout the world.

"We feel assured that amongst the pleasures of your Royal Highness's voyage (which we trust may be innumerable and unalloyed) none will exceed that of proving that these sentiments of devoted and affectionate loyalty are wide-spread as the ocean which you have traversed, and fervent at the antipodes as in the heart of Great Britain.—James Stewart Butters, Mayor; Edmund Gerald Fitzgibbon, Town Clerk."

His Royal Highness in reply, spoke as follows:—"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for your very hearty welcome to the City of Melbourne, and for the expression of your devotion and loyalty to the throne and person of the Queen. I am pleased to find that the rapid growth of this colony in a short space of years from very small beginnings to an unwonted state of prosperity is consistent with the just appreciation of, and reverence for, the institutions which have flourished in another country for so many centuries, and that while proud of the liberty and freedom which those institutions guarantee, you gladly come forward to assure me of the devoted loyalty to your Sovereign, which, I well believe, exists in every heart in the colony." We need hardly state what an enthusiastic reception this brief and concise reply received. We need hardly say how proudly beat the heart of every loyal subject when he found that the loyalty displayed was appreciated by him whom all had met to honor. Then came the great event of the day, the singing of the National Anthem by the children attending the many schools in Melbourne, for whose accommodation a platform had been erected which reached from Swanstown-street right up Collins-street to the Burke and Wills monument. Let the reader imagine our glorious National Anthem being sung by at least 10,000 children in good tune; he will then have some idea of the effect produced. The Prince appeared to be highly gratified, and when the immense body of spectators again greeted him with a spontaneous burst of applause, he acknowledged the compliment by bowing respectfully to the right and to the left,—ringing cheers continuing the whole time. It was not only in Swanston street the crowd was dense, in Collins street alone the children's platform thousands of hats and handkerchiefs could be seen waving in glorious confusion, even the tower of the Independent Church was thronged with visitors who joined in the chorus. The procession then moved along Collins street.

As the procession moved up Collins street through the triumphal arch, at the intersection of Elizabeth-street, the scene was one of great brilliancy. Flags from every available position, on house-top, from windows and across the streets in long lines, whilst the gaily dressed crowds from the balconies and windows and roofs waved their handkerchiefs and hats, and cheered with the crowds on the footpaths, and as far in the road as the preservers of order allowed. The Prince every now and then bowing to either side. In William-street, and towards Bourke-street opposite Goldsborough's Wool Stores, and Menzie's new hotel the crowd was less compact, and those who were fortunate enough to get that particular point had a better view of His Royal Highness than many who crowded to the more central positions. Passing down Bourke-street towards the Post-office the scene was very pretty, and this, the only finished public building we have, was admired by the Duke, and no doubt it gave him a very good idea of the importance of the colony—the commercial wealth and business position that required such an office for its postal facilities. From the Post-office to the Parliament Houses the crowds on either side were large, but not oppressively so, as the great rush had gone up as near as they could get to the Treasury. The verandahs, housetops, balconies, and windows were however, crowded by loyal ladies, with a sprinkling of the sterner sex, who all as the royal carriage passed gave ample tokens of the heartfelt pleasure they experienced in the visit of the Queen's son. When the royal visitor was nearing the Parliament Houses the rush of the eager crowd in that locality to gain a glimpse of the Duke was very great. It was simply impossible that all should see him, but all nevertheless seemed pleased, and appeared equally glad at getting a description of him from those who were more lucky than themselves. The Prince sat opposite to another gentleman who wore a black hat—the Prince wearing a white hat; and it was amusing to hear the discussion at various points as to which was the Prince. Those at a distance were in a most delightful state of suspense, some favoring the idea that the young man in the white hat was the Prince, whilst others contended "that was him in the black." "At all events," congratulated both sides, "we've seen the Duke, for we've seen the two, and he's one or the other."

The President of the Legislative Council presented the following address:—

"To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

"We, the President and Members of the Legislative Council of Victoria, congratulate your Royal Highness on your safe arrival in this remote dependency of the British Empire, which has the honour of being named after Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

"We assure your Royal Highness of our sincere loyalty, devotion, and attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person, and we rejoice to have this opportunity of bidding welcome to one of Her Majesty's sons in the person of your Royal Highness.

"We find it difficult to express the pleasure with which we regard your Royal Highness's visit to these colonies; and while we beg to tender to you our heartiest welcome, we desire also to express our hope that your visit will be attended with pleasure and satisfaction to yourself."

His Royal Highness having handed the address to his Equerry, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly presented an address from that body as follows:—

"To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the garter, &c.,&c., &c.

"May it please your Royal Highness. We the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with expressions of our loyalty to the throne, and of our affectionate devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

"We offer your Royal Highness our hearty congratulations upon your arrival in Victoria, and we feel confident that the knowledge which your Royal Highness will obtain of the position and resources of this country will conduce to its highest interest, as part of the empire.

"Francis Murphy, Speaker.

A salute was than fired from the battery and the Prince graciously acknowledged these addresses, and after few minutes spent in private conversation with the Governor and one or two of the high officials of State, the Prince re-entered his carriage and passed down Collins street and recrossed Prince's Bridge shortly after three o'clock on his way to Toorak. For an hour after the departure of the Prince for Toorak, the streets were crowded with passengers engaged in admiring or otherwise the numerous transparencies which are intended to add to the display which is to be made to-night; it is impossible to say how many saw the demonstration. Some say 80,000 others aver there must have been at least 150,000. There may have been 100,000 persons present. The Prince was dressed in a black coat with a rose in the button-hole, light trowsers, and drab hat. His appearance was indicative of good temper, but of a firm disposition. Many were surprised that he did not appear in uniform, but one and all liked him all the more for his disregard of show. He is eminently calculated to gain popularity, and we trust he will be gratified by the reception accorded him yesterday.

The Prince also visited Geelong, Bellarat, Castlemaine and other places in the course of a provincial tour in Victoria and received enthusiastic welcomes wherever he went. He was still in Victoria when the mail left.

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THE PARLIAMENTS OF COMPOSITE STATES.

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(*The Spectator.*)

OUR wisest statesmen are probably beginning at last to recognize that the greatest difficulty in dealing with Ireland consists in the absoluteness of our Parliamentary system. That system in its application to a nation composed of exceedingly heterogeneous elements combines most of the disadvantages of despotism, some of them in an even exaggerated form, with most of the disadvantages of popular government in an exceedingly exaggerated form. The problem before the Parliament, of a composite nation divided against itself, is very like the problem before a physician who has to treat a patient suffering from opposite diseases,—*i. e.*, diseases the best treatment for one of which is precisely contrary to the best treatment for the other. Sometimes you will hear a physician lament that if he gives his patient the tonic he needs for one ailment, it will inevitably aggravate the local inflammation which is his other ailment; or if he tries to lower the inflammation he will assuredly lower too much the tone of the general constitution. That is in great measure the immense difficulty with which the Parliament of a nation containing elements from two races of very opposite genius and in very different phases of political growth, has to encounter. We see it in a multitude of different forms in relation to Ireland. One of the most superficial is the cry raised by English Churchmen against the abolition of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, on the ground that the policy must react to shake the Protestant Establishment in England. More forcible by far is the objection, and more serious the significance of the objection that if a peasant proprietary be ever so much the true remedy for Irish disaffection, it would be suicide to apply it on the ground that Parliament could never refuse to the loyalty of the English peasantry what it had granted to the disaffection of the Irish peasantry. You may argue ever so stoutly that the genius and circumstances of the Irish are quite distinct from the genius and circumstances of the English; that the natural career for humble ambition in England is to avail itself of our manufacturing enterprise, while in Ireland the ambition of the peasantry begins and ends with the wish to proposed property in land; you may point out with ever so much force that the English farming system practically suits England, and has some very great economical advantages over the *petite culture* which is alone applicable to small peasant farmers; you will only lose your breath. The landowners of England will reiterate, not without some force, that it is totally impossible for the same Parliament to legislate on totally different principles for different parts of the United Kingdom, and to grant, on the score of political restlessness and discontent, to one section of the kingdom boons which are exceedingly likely to excite new cravings in the peasantry of another section of the kingdom, unless you are fully prepared to extend them, on sufficient demand, to that section also. We are far from holding this argument to be overwhelming. But we do say that it is one of really immense force, and that it goes a great deal further than those who urge it really know. It goes to show that in such a political amalgam as Great Britain and Ireland, Parliament cannot really do what it thinks honestly the best for each section of the country considered in itself, for fear of the tremendous force of what is now called "the logic of facts," which may compel it to extend to districts where it would be injurious, a system conceived and proposed for district where it would be salutary.

And we see a different instance of the same sort of disadvantage in the absolute necessity of adapting Parliamentary institutions themselves in that stage of development at which they are most suitable to England, to Ireland, without being able even to ask ourselves the question whether or not, in this stage of development, they are suitable for Ireland. We think there is little doubt that Ireland would, for a time, be best governed by a sort of Government more nearly approaching that in France, where the power of Parliament is very much limited to expressing public feeling on important public questions, and where all the administrative and executive authority is concentrated in some power higher than Parliament, and not amenable to its authority,—some power which really impersonates the Government, and would therefore present to the Irish a concrete object for their loyalty and obedience. But such a distinction of system is simply impossible between two component parts of the same State. To tell Ireland that it could not have and ought not to have as much liberty of self-government as England, would be itself a new ground for disloyalty; and the system could not, moreover, be carried out without a virtual dissolution of the Union, and the degradation of the Irish Parliament to a lower relative influence in relation to Government, than that of England:—which, besides being impossible in itself,—besides inflicting a new wound on Irish self-love,—would draw all wounded feelings to a focus in the national assembly, whatever it might be, granted them. In short, all these plans—including the decentralization or cantonal governments proposed by Mr. Goldwin Smith—have this fatal vice, that they concede a new and distinct political identity,—or, so to speak, consciousness,—to Ireland, *without* satisfying her aspirations and demands—give a new and very powerful means for expressing and cherishing disaffection without holding out any substantial chance of removing it. While the Irish Members are, so to say, diluted and lost in the mass of English and Scotch Members, they have no opening for being heard separately and expressing collectively the wants of Ireland. But once give them either an Irish Parliament, however subordinate its functions, or even only cantonal parliaments, as Mr. Goldwin Smith proposes, and we should give them an organization which would isolate the voice of Ireland, and allow it to be authoritatively heard without being blanded with that of any other part of the empire,—a result which must be an immense stimulus to the desire for a wholly separate nationality. Thus we are, in fact, obliged to govern Ireland by English political instiutions, however unfit for Ireland these institutions may be,—since any attempt to separate the political organizations of the two sections of the country must end in a fillip to the spirit of disunion.

And yet this cannot but result, as we said in the opening of this article, in combining many of the disadvantages of despotism, sometimes in an exaggerated form, with the disadvantages of popular government in a very exaggerated form. A vote of the Parliament of the United Kingdom never, on any Irish matter, conveys to Ireland the moral impression of free action. Her members are utterly outvoted, and if not outvoted, seduced, and thus Ireland regards a parliamentary vote unwelcome to her as sheer an act of despotism as if it had been the decree of an absolute sovereign:—as *sheer* an act of despotism, we say,—but a much more invidious one: for the absolute sovereign's will is only arbitrary, while a hostile Parliament's will,—and this is what Ireland considers the will of our Parliament to be,—is ascribed to the prejudices which a stronger race chooses to impose on a weaker. The very same jealousy which has always prevented Hungary from acknowledging the authority of a vote of the Reichsrath, prevents Ireland from acknowledging the authority of a vote of Parliament. A popular despotism like that of Athens over her colonies has always excited a stronger passion of resistance than ;—nor is the much even individual despotism case mended to Irish minds by commanding the voices of nearly a sixth of the popular assembly which exercises what Irishmen regard as a despotism. But if parliamentary self-government has, under such circumstances, many of the disadvantages of despotism in an exaggerated form, it has also most of the disadvantages of popular government in a still more exaggerated form. Popular government undoubtedly diminishes, both for good and for evil,—usually much more for good than for evil,—the strength and splendour of the executive. It interposes delays and hesitations in action, and diminishes the apparent grandeur, importance, personality, and in a word, the impressiveness and *visibility* of government, as much as it diminishes its power of quick resolve. Where the popular government is really popular, no doubt parliament absorbs most of the desirable characteristics which the so-called executive loses. But where, as in the case of a composite parliament, parliament is not only not popular, but in some degree odious to any one section of the nation,—that section of the nation has suffered a sheer political loss by the prerogatives which Parliament has absorbed. It has no longer over it either the reality or the show of great power and authority. If, as just at present in Ireland, the reality of something like absolute power is given back to the Executive for the purpose of repressing rebellion, this exceptional legislation is a source of new bitterness and animosity; and yet it does not carry with it any of the brilliant prestige of a powerful personal government. Such authority given to the Executive is indeed regarded as the temporary power of a jailer, not as the imperial authority of a ruler who, if he be able as well as absolute, may reflect a certain grandeur on the race he rules.

Thus, Parliamentary authority, when it means, as it does in Ireland, the power of a Parliament chiefly returned by one race to rule another race of wholly different genius and ambitions, is really one of the worst instruments of government that can be used, and yet there is no help for it. The prepossessions of the more numerous and powerful race must and will, in only too great measure, determine the character of legislation for the less numerous and less powerful race, and, in relation to the latter, such legislation must combine some of the greatest disadvantages of absolute government, with some of the greatest disadvantages of popular government. The only inference we draw or have ever drawn is this:—without a genuine dissolution of the Union, without cutting Ireland adrift; the logic of facts will always be too strong to permit a radical difference of *political* organization for the different sections of the United Kingdom. But this inexorable logic of facts need not be too strong, and ought not be too strong, for a radical difference of social organization in the two countries. Even in England local land tenures have existed side by side in different parts of the kingdom for centuries, and have only gradually vanished as the habits and customs of these different parts became gradually assimilated. I ought to be so now in England and Ireland. If, as we believe, and as most good authorities believe, the Irish would by a new land policy be so identified with the existing *regime* as to dread and deprecate disturbance,—it ought to be done without relation to the reaction of such a policy on England. We ought steadily to *resist* the assertion that we are bound to do in England,—which is fairly satisfied and fairly prosperous under the present system, and which has the great outlet of a vast manufacturing system for its surplus energy,—what we are bound to do in Ireland, which is disaffected, miserable, and without any outlet for the ambition of its poorest class. It is by differences of social policy in the two countries that we may manage at last to content both; the "inexorable logic of facts" will compel us to adopt the same political system in both, unless we wish to stimulate, instead of to undermine, the desire for a wholly separate national destiny.

THE EMPEROR'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECHES.

(*The Times, January 3.*)

THE telegraphic account of the reception of the Diplomatic Body at the Tuileries on New Year's Day has been delayed for above twenty-four hours. The address of the Emperor did not, perhaps, seem of sufficient importance to require immediate transmission. His Majesty simply affirmed his "constant desire to maintain the best relations with Foreign Powers." We have no reason to be disappointed. There were, we know, not a few persons still determined to look forward with anxious anticipation to this New Year's Speech. The Imperial Levee had been awaited this year with more than usual anxiety, and it had even been idly surmised that some of the foreign diplomatists accredited to the Court of the Tuileries, and especially the Italian, Prussian, and Russian Ministers, would plead either unavoidable absence or sudden indisposition, to avoid some such "Compliments of the Season" as were paid to Baron von Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, on an ever-memorable occurrence. To entertain such expectations is to show a strange misappreciation of the Emperor's character. The Emperor Napoleon has, no doubt, chosen extraordinary means and opportunities to convey his mind to the world. But he is, we should think, the last man to be guided by occasion rather than by deliberate design—to look out for an opportunity rather than to create one. It pleased him once, as we all remember, to take a diplomatist of high rank into his confidence; but at other junctures, and of no less vital importance, the same distinction has been shown to the obscure Mayor of a provincial town or the mere President of a Chamber of Commerce.

There are good reasons, nevertheless, why people should hang on every syllable of the Emperor's utterances. It is not merely because there is, properly speaking, no will in France but his own, because he alone is France, and his stature must be measured by all the height of the great nation he represents. To the power of the Sovereign must be added all the prestige of the man. Not a little is due to his reserve, to the gravity, the emphasis, the mysticism of his address. His ways are not the ways of other rulers. He is an innovator in diplomacy; his delight is in verbal communications and extra-official agents. Envoys and Plenipotentiaries are often used as mere pageantry; Notes and Protocols may be nothing but mere dust thrown into people's eyes. In 1859 he conveyed a challenge to Austria in his New Year's greeting. In 1867 he chose New Year's Eve for an interchange of peaceful assurances with Prussia. On Tuesday last Count von der Goltz presented his credentials as representative of his Sovereign, the King of Prussia, in his new capacity as President of the North-German Confederation. The Emperor simply expressed his desire for the continuance of that "friendly understanding between the two countries which is the pledge of their prosperity, and a guarantee for the peace of Europe." There is nothing new in this declaration; nothing that the world will ever tire of hearing, yet nothing that the world will receive without mistrust and misgiving. Had the mere statement of Imperial wishes and hopes been sufficient, the uneasiness of Europe would long since have been laid at rest. From the very day afrer the closing of the campaign in Bohemia the Emperor's language has been most consistent. "He would not suffer anything," he said, "to interfere with his friendly relations with the Prussian Government." A score of times since then has unconquerable scepticism returned to the charge,—"The Emperor's words have a peaceful sound, therefore they harbour a warlike meaning." It is hardly possible for the Emperor Napoleon, or for any other man, to minister to minds so obstinately diseased; and nothing can well be more striking than the eagerness with which people press forward to hear the Emperor's words, and the readiness they show to make light of them when they have heard them. The sober fact, however, is that the Emperor's acts have not always been consistent with his words. Events have in many instances been too strong for him, and his ground has had to be shifted in obedience to necessities against which it would have been madness to struggle. The Emperor Napoleon has, on the whole, been a wise and a fortunate Ruler. The year on whose commencement he so lately received public and private congratulations will soon bring round his sixtieth birthday, and complete the twentieth anniversary of his first accession to power. So long a tenure of the supreme authority has fallen to the lot of no man in France within a century; and it is impossible to point to another period of the same duration in French history in which prosperity at home has been promoted with less sacrifice of ascendancy abroad. Still, there may be limits to a man's success, and the Emperor himself has made us aware of "dark spots" on the horizon. To what extent those sinister appearances may be ascribed to errors of judgment on his part we shall not undertake to determine. In our opinion, his failures have been, in great measure, owing to the fact that his control over the French nation has been much less absolute than is supposed. Anxious as he always was to rid himself of constitutional shackles, he could not equally emancipate himself from the influence of popular opinion. His was a Cæsarism tempered by opinion, but by an opinion unorganized, baseless, intangible. In restoring narrow imperial institutions he centred upon himself those unlimited powers which his uncle needed for other purposes; and, debarred as he was from incessant action, both by inclination and by the force of circumstances, he brooded on the responsibility of his position, he was perpetually feeling the pulse of the nation, assiduously consulting the popular weather-glass.

It had been thought, not without reason, that the burden of undivided authority was becoming intolerable, and that the Emperor would seek relief in a political partnership with his people. Little less than a twelvemonth ago he startled the world by his sudden announcement of the "crowning of the edifice." Those Bills which were to legalize the free utterance of opinion by an unfettered Press, and by a well defined Right of Meeting, were put off from New Year's Day to New Year's Day, and have yet to yield precedence to that measure for the reorganization of the army which hold out so little hope either for the happiness of France or for the tranquility of Europe. It may be, perhaps, too much to expect from 1868 the fulfilment of the promises disappointed in 1867. There is no doubt, however, that the Empire requires reform, and that the stability of the Throne should be sought in an acknowledgment of the people's rights. Outward mishaps have led to internal mutiny, and, in despite of an immense majority, the Imperial Government has been fairly beaten by the Opposition. The checks may be unimportant; the Opposition may be discordant and incapable of deliberate action. But the events are unexpected, nevertheless; unprecedented in Imperial annals; not without ominous significance for the future. It is no part of good generalship to overlook an adversary, or to under-estimate his strength. Opposition can best be disarmed by acknowledging and organizing it, by giving it a status, by investing it with its own share of responsibility. To a Sovereign who respects his people and respects himself there can be nothing more absurd than the world's anxious and superstitious attendance upon his good pleasure as signified in some chance words thrown out in a birthday or New Year's Day address. A Sovereign has his Speeches from the Throne, his Ministerial Programmes, his Diplomatic Notes, and other official channels through which his mind may be conveyed to all at home and abroad, to all present and to come. The Emperor would show greater regard to his own and other people's dignity if henceforth the New Year's reception at the Tuileries were to be limited, as it was this time, to the interchange of commonplace civilities.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, [illegible] Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 10½d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 10¼d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 10d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 9⅞d.	do.
" demand		1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	do. do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 9½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 9½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Manager.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/2 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/8 "
3	do.	1/10 5/16 "
2	do.	1/10 1/4 "
1	do.	1/10 3/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 ⅛ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at 1s. 10 3/8d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	..at 1s. 10¼d.	"
3 do.	..at 1s. 10 3/16d.	"
2 do.	..at 1s. 10 1/8d.	"
1 do.	..at 1s. 10 1/16d.	"
On demand	..at 1s. 10d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s. 9 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	..at 1s. 9¾d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
Bombay, 4th February, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£463,870.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, ESQ., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, ESQ., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, ESQ., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, ESQ., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, ESQ., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, ESQ.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, ESQ.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London..........No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses &c

Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

1 Very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones" of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 Nearly new Cab Buggy with Lamps.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Very handsome and small single horse miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And, also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Two very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

NOTICE.—170 Tons Moulmain TEAK LOGS will be sold by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, on account of RAMCHUNDER SEWAJEE the first purchaser, unless the same be previously taken delivery of.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
VEGUERO.
IMPERIALE COLORADO.
REGALIA DE PREMIER.
(The above are of a VERY CHOICE BRAND, *rarely obtainable and never before offered in Bombay*).
No. 2 CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
No. 3 AND No. 5 CIGARS, of the usual superior quality.
HAVANNAH CIGARS, of the same approved quality as formerly.
Recently received, and on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs. ..	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs. ..	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection issolicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Bass's Beer in Quarts at	Rs. 5 8	per doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry	" 36 0	"
Very fine old Brandy	" 40 0	"
Vieux Cognac	" 30 0	"
Claret	" 25 0	"

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux " Do.	" 18 0	"
Cognac " Do.	" 16 0	"

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case ......Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ...... " 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"
Brandy 1 "	" 32	"

Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET. ..	Medoc	Rs. 7-8	Pints,
	do.	" 12 "	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	" 18 "	"
	Chateau Beltasse ...	" 0 "	"
	Do. ...	" 25 "	"
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	" 29 "	"
COGNAC......	1st quality ...	" 35 "	"
	2nd ...	" 25 "	"

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG......	" 30 "	"
	...	" 16 "	Pints.
	IMPERIAL......	" 32 "	Quarts.
	...	" 17 "	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	" 35 "	Quarts
	MOSELLE......	" 24 "	"
	...	" 13 "	Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ...	" 33 "	Quarts.
	...	" 17-8	Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.
SPIRITS.
Brandy—three brands.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva.
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish.
SPARKLING WINES.
Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts.
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres.
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.
STILL WINES.
Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte.
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres.
Burgundy—Boulau's "Beamie."
DRY WINES.
Sherry—Five marks.
Madeira—Very Old.
Port—Three marks.
MALT LIQUORS.
Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants.
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout.
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co., Agents.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.
Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

NOTICES.

Now received

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, manufactured specially for Thacker, Vining & Co. These should be in the possession of all travellers who prize health and comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway carriage. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds; price Rs. 40.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES. These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet long, 2¼ feet broad, weight 6 pounds; price Rs. 18.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER CANVAS SHEETS; spread upon the ground they are an effectual protection from damp, whilst on the journey they are every thing that can be desired as a waterproof wrapper or covering. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. Rs. 10.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SEDLEY'S PATENT BRONZED IRON EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR, with leg-rest. These luxurious seats are constructed entirely of wrought iron, thereby combining strength with lightness, and are arranged so that the back can be set to any angle; or, if desired, the whole can be converted into a couch. In order to close the consignment, these chairs are now offered at Rs. 40.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED PUNKAH READING LAMP. These are recommended as the most complete, useful, and elegant of their kind; each is supplied with a green and white enamelled shade, cut glass under-dish, three chimneys, and punkah protector, &c.
No. 1, Bronzed and relieved..........Rs. 40
No. 2, Electro-plated (very elegant) ....Rs. 65
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published, Price Rs. 1-8.

GLIMPSES OF ABYSSINIA, or Extracts from letters from Abyssinia in 1841-2-3, by the late Major Douglas Graham, Bombay Army, edited by Lady Erskine.

ABYSSINIA AND ITS PEOPLE, coloured plates ...	Rs. 5	12
MANSFIELD PARKYNS, Five years in Abyssinia. 2 vols. ...	" 18	0
HARRIS' HIGHLANDS OF ETHIOPIA 3. vols. ...	" 15	0
KRAPF's Travels and Missionary Researches in Abyssinia ...	" 12	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Calendars for 1868.

MADRAS Asylum Press Almanac 1868 ...	Rs. 8	0
TIMES OF INDIA Calendar and Directory 1868 ...	" 8	0
DITTO DITTO *Abridged* ...	" 1	8
BOMBAY GAZETTE Almanac and Directory 1868.	" 8	0
DITTO DITTO *Abridged* ...	" 1	8

THACKER'S DIRECTORY for Bengal and N.W.P. 2 vols. *shortly.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

New edition—now ready.

SPEN'S INDIAN READY RECKONER from 3 pies to 5 Rupees, including various useful Tables Rs. 1-8 by post ... ...Rs. 1 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

New Boys Books.

ROUTLEDGE'S EVERY BOYS ANNUAL 1868...	Rs. 4	8
BEETON'S Boys Annual 1868 ...	" 3	12
OLD MERRY'S Annual for Boys 1868 ...	" 3	12
Stories of the GORILLA Country by PAUL DU CHAILLU ...	" 4	8

with many Illustrations.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES; a Tale of the Fire Brigade by Rev. Ballantyne ... 3 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuiteis and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
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Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupees.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charge by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particulars favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whose term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	14	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	3	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PRMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 22nd July 1867.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & CO., BOMBAY,

BEG TO NOTIFY TO THEIR CONSTITUents and the Public in general, that they have extended their premises, and have now on view a replete assortment of the articles in their various branches of trade.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES IN great variety, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured by their Home firm to meet the requirements of Indian wearers, and, though differing greatly in price according to the various degrees of finish, are all warranted to keep correct time, and to satisfy the purchaser in every respect. ROSSELET & Co.

CLOCKS.—ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND French, for Office, Drawing-room, Dining-room, and for Travelling purposes, &c. ROSSELET & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in the most fashionable designs, and from well-known English manufacturers. ROSSELET & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY, SUCH AS FINE Gold Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Sleeve-links, sets of Studs and Shirt-buttons, Lockets, Charms, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., in the latest pattern, and warranted to be of superior workmanship.
ROSSELET & Co.

SELF-ACTING PUNKAHS for the table. ROSSELET & Co.

SALOON GUNS AND PISTOLS, WITH Bulleted Caps, and Caps with small shots, ROSSELET & Co.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—AN ADDITIONAL stock of popular and notable personages of the age. ROSSELET & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 4 to 36 English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, and Indian [illegible] priced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2,000 ROSSELET & Co.

TOYS.—AMERICAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Chinese in great variety. ROSSELET & Co.

PORCELAIN WASHING SETS.—CARTE Trays, Tea, and Coffee Sets, richly painted with flowers and figures from Canton. ROSSELET & Co.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, CALLED Rahat Loucoum, a fresh arrival per Mail Steamer [illegible] ROSSELET & Co.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEAT, IN BOXES from 8 annas to Rs. 2 per box. ROSSELET & Co.

CONDENSED MILK FROM THE MOUNtains of Switzerland, in tin boxes, expressly received and well adapted for Officers going to Abyssinia or Travellers up-country. ROSSELET & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting, Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.
W. NICOL & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ¼-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen: Rings 2s per gross.
GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab 1800

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Pereins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

Afer attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances he d dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.	
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1	8	2	0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1	8	2	0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made to *order* to ensure perfect freshness	3	0	3	
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt	0	14	1	0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1	2	1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup
Black Currant do.
Pine Apple do.
Ginger do.
Raspberry do.
Red Currant do.
Lemon do.
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.
Assorted per doz. Rs. 15. 1 4 to 1

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms No. 12 and 13 Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings. T. Cloths, Jacconets, Madapollam, Domestics, Colored Sarries, and several pieces of Woollen Cloths, Flannel, Broadcloth, Trouser do., Silk Alpaca, Cashmere Cloth, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Good Crown Port Wine, Ginger Wine, and Castillian Brandy, &c. Prices moderate.

Just received a fresh batch of best Younger's Pale Ale in Quarts, and boxes of Brown Bar Soap.

One Slate Miniature Billiard Table with balls, cues, &c.

4 Cases of real Manilla Cheroots.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' DRESSES.

G. B. GLADDING has received instructions from a Bank to sell, on account of the concerned, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, a large quantity of Ladies' Dresses of newest color and pattern, consisting of plain and shaded Ducape, Poplain, Bird Stitch, cherin check and striped, Tartan striped, French and Japanese Brocade, and Spot and Striped Figure Dresses.

These Dresses were received by the last Overland Mail.

ALSO,

2 Cases Bohimian Glassware.

On account of the first purchaser, Allibhoy Abdool-Karim:—
G N S—H—15 Bales Paste Boards, ex "Waubogjeeg."
H C—B—3 Cases Envelopes, ex "Wm. Mitchell."
On account of the first purchaser, Mahamodally Abdoolally:—
K A—3 Cases French Foolscap Paper, ex "Wm. Mitchell."
On account of the first purchaser, Kasum Abdoolramon:—
G S—B—100 Cases Candles, ex "Sattara."
Do. —5 Cases Playing Cards, ex "Royal Standard."

On FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at his Rooms in Rampart Row.

On account and risk of Kessowjee Roopjee:—
H W—K R—1/9—9 Cases about 3,000 lbs. Cochineal ex Overland Route.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, and by his order, Oilmanstores, Wines and Spirits, Sulphuric Acids, Chlorodine, Chimnies, Furniture, Slates for Billiard Tables, Colza Oil, Turpentine, Lithographic Press, &c. &c.

Bombay, 5th February, 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

SALES BY AUCTION

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—
200 Pieces Grey Jaconets.
50 " Muslins.
20 " Sarries.
2 Cases White Doria.
3 " " Dhoties.
5 " Grey do.
2 " T. Red Prints.
1 " Ladies' Cloth.
10 " White and Coloured Lappets.
1 " Gilt Frames.
1 " Pictures.
4 " German Silver Dessert Forks and Spoons.
1 " Measuring Foots.
40 Gross Cartes de Visite.
2 Cases Soap.

AT 2 P. M.

By order of Hassum Buckse, on account and risk of Jafferbhoy Goolamhussen:—
1 Grey Horse.
Bombay, 5th February, 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF AMERICAN DEAL BOARDS AND PLANKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Elphinstone Bunder.

52,000 feet American Deal Boards and Planks, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " Madapollams.
3 " Jaconets.
6 " T. Cloths.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhoties.

An invoice of 31 cases of fresh Oilmanstores and 19 cases Perfumery, by the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London, consisting of Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Piccalilli, Onions, Gherkins, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Gooseberries, Damsons, Raspberries, red and black Currants, Plums, Orange Marmalade, Jams, Candied mixed Orange and Lemon Peels, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.

Peppermint Lozenges, assorted Lozenges, Seidlitz Powders, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Bitters, Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, Brandy Salt, Essence of Roses, [illegible] Verbena and Guards' [illegible] Lavender Water, [illegible] Eau de Luce, Milk and Oil of Roses, [illegible] Circassian Cream, Camphorated and Victoria [illegible] Tooth Brushes, Jockey Club Pomatum, Hair [illegible] Brown Windsor and Honey Soaps, &c. &c.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

[illegible] TEAS.—From the Deyra Doon Tea Company in [illegible] SHERRY.—A sound sale Wine at Rs. 16 per [illegible] Parties wishing to sample same may have a bottle [illegible] shipment.

[illegible]—A light breakfast Wine, Rs. 9 per dozen, to [illegible]

Bombay, 5th February, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, [illegible] of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as [illegible] Madapollams, Jaconets, also a few Brass Mounted Artillery Rifle Carbines with Swords, Bayonets, and Steel Scabbards, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

[illegible] Cart.

[illegible] Cart with Hood complete, with Horse and Harness, the property of a Gentleman going home.

Also a Brougham by Shanks & Co., in good order.

If not previously disposed of, a high caste Grey Arab Horse, a clever fencer, quiet to ride, and has also been in Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE RECLAIMABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS KARLANDS OF MOUJA CHENDNEE KOPREE BHANDOOP AND NAGUR NEAR BHANDOOP IN RE DR. COATS, AN INSOLVENT, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay,

All that right, title, and interest of Dr. Bowie to reclaim during the ten years the abovementioned property (as per lease dated 29th of May 1865) commencing from 23rd March 1865 and ending on the 23rd of March 18[illegible] that is to say, that the Land Revenue Assessment shall not be imposed until then, but on the expiration of the [illegible] lease is renewable on payment of assessment. The right of reclaiming commenced from the 23rd of March 1865, and is to continue for a term of ten years, after the expiration of that term the right shall cease.

This valuable reclaimable property is situated near Bhandoop on the G. I. P. Railway, it is also approximate to a good road; the terms of the lease granted by Government for reclaiming the land are most favourable. The reclaimable property consists of about two thousand acres of which the insolvent claims half its area. A plan of the property may be seen on application to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO THE MEDICAL HALL OF MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

On FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household Furniture of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe:—The same comprises English Mahogany Almira, an Arabian Bedstead, a Secretary, Telescope, Dining Tables with Chair, Dumb Waiters, Writing Tables, also Walnutwood Side Tables, [illegible] Machie Teapoys, English Brass Rocking Chair, Blackwood Round Table, Teapoys, Side Boards, Camp Cot, Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, Oil Carpet, [illegible] several Clocks, a few dozens of Carriage Whips, some articles of Glass, Crockery, and Plated Ware, Office Furniture, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An old Self-driving Phaeton.

A good serviceable Shigram Horse. Also another Horse.

Two Pair of Lamps.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, plated porcelain and glassware, &c. of the late Charles Luggett, Esq., Solicitor, deceased, the same comprises fine cut stem Wine, Claret, Hock, Champagne and liqueur glasses, Wine and Water Tumblers, Finger Cups, Wine coolers, water jug, ground glass, Ice plates, pint and quart Decanters, White and Gold Dinner, Green and Gold Breakfast and Tea sets, Table Cutlery by Rogers, handsome plated Dishcovers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Bread baskets, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle frames, plated handle fruit and fish eating knives and forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Hanging Argand, Table, Solar, Globe, and Reading Lamps, a set of Dining Tables in 4 pieces, Blackwood four post bedstead with Mattresses and Pillows, a handsome carved Blackwood Round Table, reclining Couches, Drawing-room, office, easy, [illegible] with and without arm chairs, Sideboard, Chairs and Gown Presses, Glass book case, chest of drawers Iron Chairs, Cots, Blackwood Almira, Do. Music Stool and Chairs, Blackwood and Jackwood Cupboards, Dressing and Washing Tables with Furniture, Mahogany Looking and Dressing Glasses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoe Stands, Marble flower Vases, pictures, ornaments, a few lots of Books, Plants, Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An Excellent English built landau, with a first rate fast going Australian Horse and Harness.

Catalogues will be printed, and the Property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL STORES.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Store Godowns, near the New Market Esplanade, Boree Bunder, the following Stores under orders of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, comprising Axes, Augurs, Anchors, Buckets, Brackets, Brushes, Baskets, Leather Hose, Hose Scrapers, Iron Bars, LeadPipes, Iron Weights, and a variety of Miscellaneous articles &c.

Terms Cash at the time of Sale, and to be removed away on the following day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CAZEE SYED STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 16th day of February 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, the following valuable property, subject to conditions which will be produced at the time of sale:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government Ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises newly built and erected thereon, situate in Cazee Syed Street in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by the Public Road or Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the North by the property of a Musjid, and on or towards the South by the property of Thacker Vallabjee Ramjee, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the respective Nos. 685 and 686, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 76 and 79.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Acland, Prentis & Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office, at No. 6, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLE BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN HILL.

(If not previously sold by private contract.)

On MONDAY, the 24th February next, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) the following two valuable airy Bungalows, namely:—

First.—The best and airy Bungalow, built by A. D. Robertson, Esq., Civil Service, and afterwards owned by Premchund Roychund, situated on the best part of the Matheran Hill, with an extensive Compound and Garden nicely laid out, together with Furniture, Outhouses, Offices, Servants' Rooms, Cook-house, Stabling, &c.

For particulars, apply to JOHN HURRELL, Esq., Solicitor, or the undersigned.

Second.—All that extensive ground, with the Pucka-built Bungalow, owned and occupied for some years by M. H. Scott, Esq., situated at Matheran, near the Church, and commanding a beautiful view, together with the Furniture, Garden, Out-houses, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Stabling.

For particulars apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 5th February, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Redemption from Disease.—The hidden cause, the unexpected source, of many a wasting sickness and failing strength have been developed by these admirable Pills, and the application of the Ointment to the malady thus discovered has rescued many valuable lives from a continued torture and premature end. Piles, in all the many forms in which they afflict mankind, such as fistulas, strictures, inflammations, ulcerations, internal, external, &c., &c., can be easily, safely and effectually remedied by these remedies, when conducted to a lasting cure. Both Ointment and Pills are innocent in composition; both are purifying, healing, and comforting; both are directly opposed to disease of every kind and to nothing else, ever helping, never harming Nature's acknowledged laws.

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